The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cyc
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND M
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 68 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	To?s.
1914				
21st March	Macedonia	10560	.....	..
28th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
14th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	....
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10560	.....	..
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Mor-a	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

†This vessel will call at Naples.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
18e P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hasen Maru.	Terada	3785	19th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4925	30th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Ramsoon Maru	Date	5143	13th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Sainohe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS ONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YOUR, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	2nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	28th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	New York	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 2185. Mon. 23rd March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695. Thur. 26th Mar. 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
LHASA, 1695. Fri. 27th Mar. 6 a.m., Direct
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "DWARKA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 26th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 26th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Friday 20th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3118 Thursday 2nd April.
*DALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 18th ,,
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 30th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their le.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD. POONA.

Telegrams : "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James ... od, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Boullat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore Cty., Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
29, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD
NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Cnanofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carries on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Messrs Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

STNADARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Manager.

IAL SHORT ADVTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS under ove heading are charged. Rs. a.
Per Line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application o THE MANAGER.

AVAILABLE.—A ROOM on Hornby Road, (central) with European family. No other Boarders. Terms, with board Rs. 50/- per mensem. Apply "X Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1963

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

DO you need MONEY? If so, insist on working AMERICAN MONEY-MAKING PLANS, during spare time. Particulars, Free. Norani Brothers, Box Y—7 Bhavnagar. 1742

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED English Maid, knowledge of hair-dressing and dress-making preferred. Good references indispensable.—MRS. LLOYD PAYNE, Flagstaff House, Mhow, C. I. 1317

WANTED at once WEAVING MASTER to run 100 Looms under European Manager in the COIMBATORE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. 1310

WANTED a European CUTTER for Rangoon. Single man.—Write stating age, experience and salary required to CUTTER, c/o Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld., Calcutta. 1312

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal). 1929.

TRAVELLERS and CANVASSERS WANTED at once to sell to shops and Bazars a new easy selling speciality. Only experienced and educated men need apply after 5 o'clock, to Room 3, CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort. 1953

WANTED at once for the Officers Mess, one Cook and two Goanese Boys. Only those having first class references need apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Jhansi. 1309

WANTED, one UNDERGRADUATE HEADMASTER and a MAHOMEDAN MATRIC on Rs. 40 and 45. Apply sharp. Dr. MOHAMED JUNNAID, Secretary, Mangrulpir A. V. School, Dist. Akola, Berar. 1307

WANTED SMART ACTIVE AGENTS to sell our Electric and Acetylene Lamps and Novelties, General Merchandise goods, etc., etc. Good salary and Commission given. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, The Calcutta Stores Supply Agency, 11, Karforma Lane, Calcutta. 1930

WANTED a B. A. or B. Sc. on Rs. 40 p.m., for the post of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Savantvadi High School. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, Second language and voluntary subject.

R. G. SUBNIS,
1310 Educational Inspector, Savantvadi.

WANTED—A Clerk to take over at short notice the duties of Quartermaster's Clerk. Must have previous experience of this class of work and good testimonials.
Pay of sowar plus allowance starting at Rs. 10 per mensem.
Apply QUARTERMASTER, 31st D. C. O. Lancers, Kohat. 1311

WANTED Two BUTLERS for Officers' Mess Deolali. Mahomedans. Must understand Mess work. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Fare paid. Chits to be forwarded, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted.
Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deolali Garrison. Mess. 131.

WANTED two teachers (one Entrance-passed and the other Middle-pass) and one female teacher to teach Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to teachers good at sports.
Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Mohata Mool Chand Vidyalaya, Bikaner. 1238

WANTED for the Grammar School, Karachi, an Assistant Master, European or Anglo-Indian, Member of the Church of England. Must be able to teach ordinary High School subjects including Latin, and supervise games. Age and references to be given. Salary Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem with free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the HEAD MASTER, Grammar School, Karachi. 1320.

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Administration, British East Africa, FOUR SURVEYORS for Railway location; must be proficient with Field instruments and experienced in setting out Railway Alignment. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.
Also TWO DRAFTSMEN to accompany survey party; must be experienced in plotting Railway location and sections. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
Applicants must be unmarried and will be required to sign three years agreement.
Apply to AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, Karachi. 1965

WANTED:

WANTED A MOTOR LORRY capable of carrying 3 or 4 tons. Give full particulars to Box No. "A. B. C." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1960

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished flat in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS, Indian, able to teach a girl aged two. She must know English, Sanskrit, Music, Painting. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to DR. M. N. OHDED Lucknow. 1316

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—Victoria, Cob, and harness, Rs. 400. Apply H. SYMONS, Pali Hill, Bandra. 1904.

BARGAIN IN MOTOR CYCLE TYRES ! ! 100 Tyres to be cleared 40 pe rcent. off List. THE GREAT WESTERN MOTOR Co., Rampart Row. 1941

D. B. HAMMERLESS ejector 12 bore by W. W. Greener, right barrel full choke left half choke, rubber pad, practically new, in case with all implements, a really good gun, Rs. 350. No offers.
.380 H. V. Webley and Scot Automatic Pistol hardly used, with two magazines, Rs. 65.—Apply Capt. MARSH, 41st Dogras, Jullundur. 1305

FOR SALE.—A rubber-tyred Phaeton, old but serviceable Rs. 350.
A Grey C. B. Mare, aged, 15 hands, quiet to drive and ride though troublesome mounting, goes in above Rs. 300.
Set of Black Harness Rs. 40.
The turn-out Rs. 600.
Apply LT.-COL. SAUNDERS, S. & T. Corps, 80, Tombs Road, Lucknow. 1319

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.—"LONG-WOOD," commodious accommodation, suitable for a first class Hotel, with about 4½ acres of land situate near the Ooty Club. Price Rs. 30,000. No offers.
Apply for full particulars to
MESSRS. WALKER & GRAHAM,
1313 Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE CHEAP—What offers?—2½ Twin Motor Cycle, in daily use. Also books as under:—
Modern Steam Engine, Modern Machine Shop Tools, Modern Milling Machine, Engineers Hand-book, Engineers Pocket-book, Shafting and Gearing, Ice-making Telephones.
J. W. CHANNEY, Viceregal Stables, Delhi. 1318

FOR SALE.—BLACK Waler Cob, 14.3½, age 9 years off. Good confidential hack in both saddles and up to any weight. Clever across country and a good jumper. Regularly ridden with Mounted Volunteer Troop. A good trapper. Never sick or sorry and believed quite sound. Rs. 650.
A souter saddle in fairly good condition Rs. 35.
Apply to C. EYRES, Ajmer. 1314

FOX Hounds For Sale The Mhow Hunt Draft.
2½ couple bitches, 21-22 inch.
2½ couple dogs, 22-23 inch.
These are all good working hounds, any that were not worth keeping having been destroyed. One of the dogs is a valuable stallion hound and has been used by the Pytchley and V. W. H.
Apply Captain E. J. BRIDGES, 14th Hussars, Mhow. 1306

B. S. A. 3½ H. P. Motor Cycle Medal C. with 2 speed free engine (belt drive), Dunlop or Palmer Cord Tyres and Tubes, Tool-bags with tools and Inflater, complete. Price Rs. 975 net cash.
B. S. A. 3½ H. P. Motor Cycle Model E. (Chain drive in oil-bath and dust proof gear cases). Two speed and Free Engine, Kick Starter, Foot-boards, Palmer Cord Tyres, Toolbags with tools, and Inflater complete. Price Rs. 1,030 net cash.

FOR SALE A Four-in hand belonging to a Rais. Height above 16 hands, Geldings English, aged 7 to 9 years, and a spare horse to be used at times of necessity. All excellent trappers going beautifully in pairs, in very good condition and believed to be sound, suitable for Rajas and Raises. Cost price for five horses Rs. 8,000.
Offers invited—a real bargain
Further particulars from Dr. DAULATRAM, 122, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P. 1307

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.
2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.
3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.
4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.
5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.
6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case wth 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.
7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.
Apply to Box No. 521, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE—MIRAGE, Ch. W. M., Rs.
6 yrs. I. P. A. C. 2,500
2. IRRASCIBLE, B.W.G., 6 yrs.
I. P. A. C. 2,000
3. TORPEDO, Ch. W. G., 6 yrs.
I. P. A. C. 1,800
4. ARQUEBUS, Ch. W. M. 8 yrs.,
I. P. A. C. 1,500
1, 2 and 4 are 1st Class Tournament Ponies, up to 13 stn.—3 a young pony playing slow chukkers, up to 14 stn. All sound.
Apply Capt. FLEURY TEULON, Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra. 1303

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An Airy well-ventilated bungalow—with Electric lights and fans. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHOY HARIDAS behind Wilson College. 1951

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill with out-houses and stable.
Apply to
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
1973 Esplanade Cross Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Westerly exposure. Rooms arge Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET—From 1st May, a flat in "NORTHCOTE HOUSE" Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 1967

TO BE LET—From 1st May, a really good FLAT on the ground floor in Marine Lines. Two Bed rooms a drawing and a dining room, Marble flooring. Hot and cold water baths, stabling and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 275. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 1967

TO BE LET—From 1st April a FLAT in "SARGENT HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 115.
The ground floor of "Roosevelt House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 170.
A few flats in Gymkhana Chambers. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 1967

TO BE LET—The ground floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba with stable. Rent Rs. 150.
The upper floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 1967

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March 1914. 1962

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following stores for the official year ending 31st March 1915.
Cotton waste No. 1 2 tons
Cotton waste No. 3 4 tons
approximate quantity.
Tenders should be sent in sealed covers accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderer.
Form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, on payment of Rupee one.
Tenders will be opened at 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st April 1914.
Apply to
STOREKEEPER,
Barsi Light Railway.
Kurduwadi.
Dated 18th March, 1914. 1336

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one Codicil thereto of HURDEOLAL MUGATLAL late of Surat, Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, retired Government Servant.Deceased
1 DAYABHAI SURAJLAL KHATHI of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant Chief Accountant, Officer, Bombay Customs House, residing at new Queen's Road, outside the Fort, Bombay. 2 HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, solicitor, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, and 3 ATMARAM MOTIRAM DIVANJI of Surat, Kayastha, Hindu inhabitant, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, S. D. residing at Gopipura, Satin, Falia, the Executors named in the said Will and Codicil of said deceased..Petitioners
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
1964 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BOMANJI D ...A PETIT PARSEE GENERAL H... ITAL.

TENDRES are IN..TED for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and SUNDRY ARTICLES for the above Hospital during the year April, 1914, to March, 1915. Copies of the list of articles and the terms and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Hospital premises.
J. B. PETIT,
1935 Honorary Secretary.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LD.

(4, Bruce Lane, Fort.)

A HEAD SURVEYOR is WANTED temporarily for three months only for surveying and making up a project for Railway line running in a hilly country. Salary Rs. 200 and over according to qualifications. Only experienced men need apply stating the salary expected. L.C.E. preferable.
BHALCHANDRA & NAGINDASS,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th March 1914. 1950

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company which was convened on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the office of the Liquidators, Motilal Mansions, Hammum Street, Bombay, stands adjourned to TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1914, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the same place as aforesaid.
CHANDABHOY & JASSOBHOY,
Liquidators,
The Gujrat Automobile Tranport Co. Ld., (in liquidation.)
Bombay 19th March 1914. 1961

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BVCULLA.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency.)

NEW BUILDINGS for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are to be constructed on a plot of ground at Matunga acquired from the City Improvement Trust. The Board invite applications from qualified achitects and engineers for the design and supervision during construction of these buildings. Application stating terms and conditions for the purpose are invited and will be received till 5 p.m., (S. T.), 9th April, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, Parel Road, Byculla, where all information and particulars in reference to the construction of the buildings can be obtained.
D. E. WACHA,
1942 Honorary Secretary.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 '0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.
DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.
GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.
FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—
THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.
Revised Timings from 1st March 1914.
BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-32
7-52 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Oral.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
L. G. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the WADIA CHARITIES request Ladies and Gentlemen who are INVITED to the COMMEMORATION ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY, afternoon to arrive as much as possible before 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), as the Government Gate Road will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC by the Police Commissioner's order on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Parel Laboratory. 1970

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

COPIES in ENGLISH of the Bye-laws in respect of Milch Cattle Stables made by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 461 (f) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 and confirmed by Government under Section 463 of the said Act can be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on payment of annas two for each copy.
H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th March, 1914. 1962

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOOLAMALLY bin ASSALUT late of Bombay Shia Mahomedan inhabitant a widower a dealer in Coal .....Deceased
GOOLAM ZAMIN GOOLAMALLY the sole surviving son a dealer in coal and ROKHYA wife of ABDUL RAHIMAN DASAI being the only daughter of the deceased of Bombay Shia Mahomedan inhabitants the former residing at Bhendy Bazar and the latter at Khandia Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 14th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
1969 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of GANGARAW BALLYYA YADHEW, late of Bombay, Hindu Telugu Inhabitant, late a Maistri in the employ of Mr. Vithal Sayanna, Contractor .....Deceased.
BAI MULLAMMABAI, widow of the said deceased GANGARAW BALLAYYA YADHEW, of Bombay, Hindu Telugu Inhabitant residing at Colaba outside the Fort for the use and benefit of her minor son Govind limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott. Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. MEHTA & DALPATRAM.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION PEARL NECKLETS AND LADIES' ASSORTED DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

Under instructions from the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell THIS DAY FRIDAY, 20th March, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
25 solid French pearl (imitation) necklets fitted with real platinum and pearl clasps.
60 ladies' assorted dresses and costumes of different colours and styles, comprising of reception afternoon and evening dresses and robes in silk, voile and crepon material, all absolutely new and the latest models from Paris and London, in separate lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AS TO-MORROW SATURDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, THERE WILL BE NO SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ON THAT DAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AND GIN OWNERS, FOR BUYING MILL GEARING ACCESSORIES AND MILL STORES.
Auction sale of Mill Gearing Accessories for 22,000 Spindles and Mill Stores.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th March, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises of the Sarasvati Mill, at Sopari Baug, Parel the following:—
English steel shaftings, English pulleys and Gallace pulleys of different dimensions, English hangers with podastals and brasses, couplings, fender fixing, wall brackets and wall boxes, and mill stores such as leather belting, rubber valve, William avery and paltform seates, bolt and nuts, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MALABAR HILL.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1914 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property of the late Mr. Ramdas Kessowjee by order of the Mortgagees thereof and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mr. Shriniwasdas Bavri who had contracted to purchase the same from the Mortgagees under an Agreement for sale dated the 18th day of October 1913.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2555½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Napean Sea Road on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vassonji on or towards the West by the property of Vussonji Tricumji and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamji and which said land and premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30 New Nos. A16361 and 16366 Old Survey Nos. 26 and 26 and New Survey No. 2/7218 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3310 (2) and 3311 Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1 and which said hereditaments and premises have been and are now in the possession of the
For further Particulars and Conditions heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowji.
of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF RARE GENUINE OLD CHINA-WARE.
On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, to the higher bidder, at Hornby Road.
A collection of rare, and genuine old China—Porcelain s.s. from the early period of "Yuan Dynasty" 1280, A. D. to "Tao-Koung" 1821 A. D. Comprising Tea jars, ginger jars, vases, bottles, cups and binals, of familleverte—Rose and Naire.
The property of a private gentleman, who has left the Station for Calcutta and also a let in dispute between partners.
Catalogues will be published and the articles will be on view 3 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT, NEAR KANDEWADI ROAD.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st March at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions from Dhonduram Narayan, Esqr., one of the receivers in Suit No. 567 of 1912, on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay wherein the same Dhonduram and others are plaintiffs and Narayan Kashinath and others are defendants, sell with the consent of the mortgagee Gaganand Moreshwar Joshi by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the building and chawls standing thereon, situate at Mughbhat Cross Lane in the island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 315 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 152 new No. 1390, old survey No. 502 and new survey No. 7608 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 573 and Street No. 36 and bounded as follows:—
That is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Gajanand Moreshawar and others, on or towards the West by the Property of Raghunath Krishnaro Panthare, on or towards the South by the property of Dhakhlibai, daughter of Santaram Narayan, on or towards the North by the Mughbhat Cross Lane and the said premises are now partly in the occupation of the parties to the said suit and partly in the occupation of their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas & Co., attorneys for the receiver herein, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.

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AMUSEMENTS-

THE HUMAN FROGS
DE MARLO AND LADY.
The Wondersul Contortionists have some more Marvellous Feats to present DE MARLO WILL ROLL HIS HEAD DOWN HIS BODY Only man in the World capable of doring this.
WEATHERLYS MUSICAL KIDIOSITIES.
ZILLA & XAIDA COSTER IMPERSONATORS | SISTERS SIAM.

LA SCALA
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
Change of Programme
OUR
LOCAL TOPICAL
FILMED & SHOWN
THE
SAME DAY,
Filmed by Bourne & Shephard,

Did you see the arrival of H. E. THE VICEROY
COME TO-NIGHT AND SEE IT AGAIN ON THE SCREEN.
ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE VICEROY.
GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE Etc.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS.
OUR 'STAR' DRAMA. ASHES A MOST ORIGINAL ARTISTIC PRODUCTION. | COMICS AND PATHE'S GAZETTE | BOOK NOW. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.,

SPECIAL MATINEE

Saturday afternoon at 4-30. Owing to its enormous success,

EAST LYNNE

Has been unanimously voted for as the piece most desired for the Matinee.

Children Half Price to all parts at Matinee only.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Friday March 20th

The screaming comedy a young man's disasterous night out. For a good laugh dont miss:—

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS."

During the Performance the Tango will be danced by Miss Dorris Phillip and Mr. Carl Lawson.

Saturday, March 21st.

The Great Cracksman Drama,
A. T. RAFFLES THE GENTLEMAN THIEF
"RAFFLES"
Title role Char s Howitt

Monday, March 23rd.

"DON"

Will be repeated owing to the many requests made since it was first produced.

Tuesday, March 24th.

"BELLA DONNA"

Wednesday, March 25.

Under the Distingushed Patronage and Presence of HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON

The Great Franco—British Drama
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."
Adapted from Ouida's famous Novel.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1 and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

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3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

DANCE EVENING

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, 1914.

Dance Ticket including Special Dinner Rs. 4.

DANCE PROGRAMME.

1. Walzer.....Etincell.....Waldteufel
2. Tango.....Swaying.....Ayer
3. One Step.-..Sandy Mac.....Meredith
4. Tango.....Bella Vista..,.....Wirsch
5. Two St p...Everybody's Doing It Now..—.....Berlin
6. Tango.....Choclo.....Willodo.

IN AID OF
Prof. KARVE'S MAHILA VIDYALAYA

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HINDU AMATEURS.

"BHAWOO BANDAKI"
(IN MARATHI.)
EMPIRE THEATRE,
FRIDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1914
AT 9-15 P.M.

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GIRGAUM BACK ROAD,
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ROOM No. 13.

Y. D. GIDH, L. M. & S.,
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Tram Cars available after the play.

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in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS'
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
From Monday, March 9th.
Usual prices, as usual.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
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Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night!
To-night!
To-night!
At 10 p.m.
Last Performance of
"RAGMANIA"
GRAND COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MABEL & MALFE
The Dainty Litfle Girl and Big Clumsy Boy.
To-morrow, Saturday, March 21st,
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
2nd Edition of
"HULLO BOMBAY!!"
REVUE OF REVUES!
Featuring the most successful specialities from
'Hullo Bombay," Say When?" and "Ragmania."
New Cast Including
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
and
MISS ELSIE PATTMAN
Our New Soprano.
Plan at Soundy's.
To-morrow, Saturday, March 21st, at 10 p.m. will be shown
THE ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
and the ceremonies in connection with the
OPENING OF THE DOCK.
Specially taken for the Excelsior.
Look out for
"THE COURT CARDS AND THEIR JOKER."

The Indian SuccessionAct.

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STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR,
Late Head Persian Teacher,
Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 19.

The weather was much disturbed over North-west India yesterday and much dust and thunderstorms are reported with but little rain. The depression is gradually disappearing.

Murree had two inches rain; Rawalpindi and Cherat one and a half; and Dera Ismail Khan a half. No information has, however, been received from many stations in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain on the Gangetic plain and the Western Himalayas with low temperature over North-west India.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 12-6 p.m., yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 19TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1.30in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature in defect at Multan but in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.16in. of rain due to a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Agra and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature has risen and is now in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect in lower Sind and in moderate defect in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is in considerable defect in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bhuj and Dwarka but damper at Ahmedabad and Indore. Temperature is in defect except at Indore and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.22in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and normal or in excess at other stations.

General Remarks.—Disturbed conditions in the Punjab have caused numerous thunder and dust-storms and the assciated rainfall has been heavy in the extreme north. Local thundershowers have occurred also in the south United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, the south United and the east Central Provinces and a few dust Storms in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 19th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Busihre	80.5	54.9	68	..	10-74	—.69
Do. (18th)	64.1	53.4	72	..	10.74	—.64
Jask	70.1	66.2	60	..	4.54	—0.74
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	84.7	67.8	52	..	0.66	—2.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.5	63.6	69	..	1.50	—0.05
Rawalpindi	76.8	..	91	0.30	10.51	—3.11
Lahore	86.2	59.2	71	0.07	3.51	—0.43
Sirsa	87.3	56.8	38	0.00	1.60	—0.04
Ambala	80.7	57.7	23	..	2.21	—2.94
Delhi	92.0	67.6	46	..	0.74	—1.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.4	70.2	29	..	0.3.	—1.22
Mainpuri	98.0	72.1	52	..	1.52	—0.55
Jhansi	98.7	72.2	33	..	0.91	—0.77
Cawnpore	98.0	67.1	73	0.05	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad	102.4	67.8	62	0.16	1.97	—0.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	73.7	48.8	37	..	2.31	1.5
Karachi	78.0	57.2	25	..	2.[illegible]	.70
Ajmer	83.2	57.5	32	..	[illegible]	1.45
Jalpore	90.2	57.1	27	..	0.86	—0.56
Kotah	93.0	65.7	37	..	1.03	—0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.1	46.8	41	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	80.3	67.7	51	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	79.3	63.1	60	..	0.11	—0.35
Rajkot	90.0	56.8	63	..	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnag Para	95.8	59.2	41	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	89.9	63.6	66	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	93.8	58.1	53	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	88.8	55.5	41	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	84.4	58.6	27	..	0.14	—0.65
Indore	92.3	62.1	55	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	68.3	69	..	5.50	3.07
Saugor	96.2	67.6	31	..	2.16	0.01
Hoshangabad	99.6	65.8	29	..	2.47	0.80
Khandwa	101.5	69.3	56	..	0.30	—0.79
Akola	104.0	67.5	30	..	0.98	—0.95
Amraoti	100.8	68.3	32	..	1.75	—0.16
Nagpur	98.1	70.3	46	..	2.10	—0.25
Chanda	99.1	77.4	67	..	1.53	—0.94
Raipur	97.2	72.6	62	0.01	2.01	0.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.3	73.3	70	..	0.08	—0.50
Ratnagari	85.1	72.3	67	..	0.00	—0.71
Mormugao	84.0	72.9	64	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	86.1	69.2	83	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	66.1	59	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar	98.6	60.5	24	..	0.16	—1.21
Poona	97.6	63.7	78	..	..	—1.13
Sholapur	100.8	71.1	55	..	0.01	—1.66
Bijapur	99.0	70.0	27	..	0.24	—1.18
Belgaum	94.5	62.6	50	..	0.82	—1.15
Aurangabad	98.9	64.3	34	..	0.01	—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur).	100.1	75.6	50	..	0.02	—1.71
Hyderabad	94.8	70.0	72	..	0.00	—2.06
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.7	75.1	71	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicut	90.0	77.7	78	..	4.67	—2.06
Cochin	92.3	79.9	75	..	5.16	—5.28
Colombo	89.6	73.2	95	..	31.84	5.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.6	75.1	62	..	0.03	—0.76
Bellary	101.4	73.1	62	..	0.09	—2.32
Guddapah	98.3	71.5	66	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	89.0	73.4	66	..	28.73	8.38
Bangalore	92.3	66.3	73	..	0.34	—3.70
Coimbator	97.2	72.0	71	..	4.87	—0.67
Trichinopoly	96.4	72.2	67	..	10.44	1.83
Negapatam	89.8	78.8	62	..	53.41	24.06

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 19th
S.S. Healda — Johnston — Rangoon
S.S. Rahmani — Cusack — Mussowah
S.S. Iserlohn — Orgel — Macassar
S.S. Arlington Court — Rooks — Barrow-in-Furness
S.S. Jinsen Maru — Terada — Kobe

DEPARTURES.

March 19th.
S.S. Lindulla — Napier — Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Kasara — Keane — Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Werdenfels — Spillman — Hamburg & Bremen
S.S. Quiloa — Goss — Calcutta
S.S. Reidar — Nielsen — Do.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Jinsen Maru for Kobe etc
" Rahmani for Jeddah

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Calcutta Homeward bound passed Aden at 10 p.m., on the 17th inst.

S. S. Scalda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Scalda, 3,438 tons, Captain F. W. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on March 7, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain Cusack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussawah, which port she had left on March 8, with ballast and one passenger.

S. S. Iserlohn:—The steamer Iserlohn, 2,918 tons, Captain Orgel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Macassar, which port she had left on March 4, with a general cargo.

S. S. Arlington Court:—The steamer Arlington Court, 2,832 tons, Captain R. Rooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Burrow-in-Furness, which port she had left on February 3, with a cargo of coal and iron.

S. S. Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 2,792 tons, Captain W. Spillman, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Quilon, 4,941 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Reidr:—The steamer Reidar, 2,276 tons, Captain H. G. Nielsen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 3,784 tons, Captain T. Terada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on February 10, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette, with the Homeward mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mooltan with the outward mails of the 13th inst. passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

Thursday, March 19th, 1914.
P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer.....Capt.....Age
A Markgraf.....Schapo.....A. S. & Co.
C. & R. Hedalgs.....Harbord.....J. P. & Co.
D. & E. Manchester Miller....Robertson..T. M. & Co
H. Lalsai Maru.....Kira.....O. S. K.
K. City of Delhi.....Bremmer.....K. N. & Co
M St Le nards.....Cofferata.....J. P. & Co
N. Petiose.....Colman.....W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Khosoon.....Honnah.....T. M. & Co
P. Assaye.....Coldwell.....P. & O. S. N. Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Indo Maru.....Komiya.....N. G. K.
2 Massilia.....Thomson.....W. & A. G. & Co.
2. Olympia.....Kinnard.....W. & A. G. & Co
3. Wandeter.....White.....K. N. & Co
5. Pandua.....Willsher.....M. M. & Co
6 Kirkdale.....Gibson.....W. & A. G. & Co
7. Chantala.....Phillips.....M. M & Co
8. Steinturm.....Hatenauew.....W. & A. Z. & Co
9 Querimba.....Lane.....M. M. & Co
10 & 11. Scharzfels.....Stryker.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Trafford Hall....Main.....K. N. & Co
15 Graz.....Mandick.....A. L. S. N. & Co

30 TON CRANE.

Dumra.....Minett.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Paalwan.....Shone.....Arab steamer.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos.....Davis.....A. S. M. & Co
Angus.....Lawzell.....A. & Co.
Arlington.....Court.....Rooks
Belle of England..Kelvy.....A. & Co
Glan Graham.....Becket.....J. P. & Co
Cairntoor.....Purvis.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Cheltonian.....James.....T. M. & Co.
City of Paris.....Campbell.....K. N. & Co.
Denewell.....Mathews.....D. N. & Co
Elgin.....Potts.....M. M. & Co.
China.....Tocque.....P. & O. S. N. Co.
Frechus.....Patrich.....M. M. & Co
Himalaya.....Evans.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
Heim.....Erikson.....F. F. C. & Co
Iserlohn.....Orgel.....V. Bros.
Jinsen Maru.....Terada.....N. Y. K
Lasna.....Duesnes.....T. M. & Co
Lhasa.....Manley.....M. M. & Co
Macedonia.....Bennett.....P. & O. Co.
Moolkelo.....uller.....W. & A. G. & Co
Mansuri.....Gore.....T. M. & Co
Orissa.....Redfern.....M. M. & Co
Rahmani.....Cussck.....M. & Co.
Sofola.....Warrington.....M. M. & Co.
Subadar.....Crebbin.....T. M. & Co
Sutherrland.....Longstaff.....The Bombay Co
Sealda.....Johnston.....M. M. & Co.
Tubonia.....Lubo.....T. M. & Co.
Tilryabi.....Kass A.M.....Jeewanji & Co.
Zoaloastrian.....Osborne.....C. M. & Sons
Zotenfels.....Nerker.....W. & A. G. & Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th March was 30-242 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FATAL OPIUM DOSE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Jamnabai, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased woman's husband, on his return home from work on Wednesday, found the deceased sleeping. He woke her up, when she looked drowsy and told him she had taken opium. She had been despondent since she lost her son last year. She was removed to hospital, where she died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 18th.

Consols 2½ %	74 7-8—5-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19½unchgd
Rentes 3 %	87 Ex. ¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.43¼ plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	26½—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 11.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—Fall caused by absence of Buying orders.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	..63 13.16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	..½ 27.32plus1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 3.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2 1.16 „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	2⅞ „
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	2⅞ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans ..	2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	. 2½plus ½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
„ „ to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.08pls.13
Futures at New York July ..	11.87pls.10
Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25pl 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 plus 1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.55plus15
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.44plus12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅝plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars. ..	58⅛—⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 18th

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	1,000
„ Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good biz done—Earier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Future steady	
Tone of Manchester Market unsettled moderate enquiry for Bombay and Madras.	
Mid Americans	7.02—3d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.90—5d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .	May 12.02pl7
	July 11.82pl5
New York Official noon call	May 12.04pl9
	July 11.84pl7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.45pl5
	July 12.35pl3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.A.	6.66unchgd.
A.M.	6.60 „
M.J.	6.60plus 1
J.J.	6.54 unchgd
J.A.	6.50plus 1
A.S.	6.40 „ 1
S.O.	6.26 „ 1
O.N.	6.18 „ 2
N.D.	6.13 „ 2
D.J.	6.11 „ 2

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs.		Rs.
2,40,000	were alloted to Calcutta	8,00,000
4,30,000	„ „ to Bombay	
1,30,000	„ „ to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 7% above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 7% above that rate in full,
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03.

Rs.		Rs.
20,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta	52,00,000
23,50,000	„ „ to Bombay	
8,40,000	„ „ to Madras	

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Tenders on Calutta at ¼ 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 7% above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1-16 (Min, Rate) Received 7% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,00,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra Allotments.

Bill on Madras	Rs.	30,000 @	¼ 1-11
Transfers Bombay	Rs.	5,00,000	¼ 3-32
Transfers Calcutta	Rs.	5,00,000	¼ 3-32

Port Said March 18th 1914.
P. & O. Mooltan shipped to-day £252,130 Gold for India,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, March 18th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet but steady.	
South Amerikan Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. No sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April quiet unchanged	34⅝
South Australian March-April ; sellers unchanged	36¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March-April-May ; Antwerp value unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk value unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April-May ; Dunkirk nearest value unchanged	50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady	52¼ plus¼
Linseed Calcutta sellers London March-April ; firm unchanged	50.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Dunkirk Done quiet	46plus⅜
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers quiet	£5.0.0plus6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64½plus11.16
Copper Braziers	78 3-4plus
Yellow Metal unchanged	6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10.6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value April-August ; quiet but Steady unchanged	12.6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; very quite	11.9—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March	9.1¾—1
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2½plus¼
Steady but very Quiet	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet but steady unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April ; value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April ; value quiet unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.8¼
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value very quiet	11.9¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers quiet but steady unchanged.	3

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34 9
„ „ Mutton „	36
General Tone of Tallow Auction quiet	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 19th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
15 boxes sovs.	11,25,00	Port Said	Chartered.
8 „ gold	5,08,800	London	„
1 box sovs.	8,280	„	Mercantile.
4 boxes silver Coins	1,34,336	Bhuj	Asst. Acct. Genl. Reserve Treasury.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm at our quotations. There is a small business doing both ways.

Council Bills went well and tenderers at the minimum rates received only 7 per cent. extras to the extent of 10.30 lakhs were allotted at 1/32d. better. The amount to be offered next week is again 60 lakhs.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-16
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16 to 3-32
T. T. forward, May. ..	1	4

BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32 to 1-4
„ „ forward, June.	1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16to11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170¾
Marks „ „ ...		138¾
60 days Hongkong ...		141½
„ „ Shanghai ...		191
„ „ Japan		149

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower both for ready and for two months' delivery at 26¾ and 26 11/16 respectively. The Local Market is quiet but steady at our quotations.

We quote :—	Rs.	a	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar go'd	23	14	9
Sovereigns.	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	10	0
1st Settlement	77	7	0
3rd Settlement	77	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	111	131,729
B. B & C. I. Railway	59	70,970

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood easy to-day though the fluctuations were very few. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7-6 and after a few transactions closed at Rs. 95-8 (sellers) for the 30th March delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a fair amount of activity to-day and good business was reported in all sorts of shares with the outcome that a rise was noticed in their price.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,085 and Standard to Rs. 1,100.

David opened at Rs. 488¾ but closed at Rs. 495.

Fazulbhai moved up from Rs. 442½ to Rs. 453¾ during the course of the day.

Swadeshi stood firm at Rs. 1,485.

Colaba to Rs. 1,490 and Centrals to Rs. 1,852½.

Currimbhai advanced to Rs. 217½, Crescent to Rs. 116¼ and New Great Eastern to Rs. 220.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 75½ but closed at Rs. 76½. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 138 to Rs. 142.

Tata Hydro Ordinay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,025.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 905.

Alcock and Ashdowns changed hands at Rs. 130.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 224.

Telephones were in request at Rs. 71.

COTTON.

The American Markets almost recovered the decline of yesterday, New York being 13 and 10 points higher for futures and 5 points higher for Spot, while New Orleans' futures were 15 and 12 points up and Spot 1/16 up. The Market is being manipulated and further fluctuations are likely. The Continent is buying new crop freely. Manchester reports are better and there is a good business doing with India. Messrs. Weld and Co. cable some interesting information regarding the final Ginners' Report which will be published in New York at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). They say that the Market generally expects the report will be 14,500,000 to 14,600,000 bales, including 500,000 to 700,000 bales linters. Mr. Gorst (statistician) estimates 14,561,000 bales including linters. The National Ginners' Association estimate is 13,970,000 bales excluding linters. Messrs. Weld and Co.'s estimate is 14,500,000 bales including linters. Last year's final Census Bureau figures were 13,488,000 bales excluding linters and 14,091,000 including 602,000 bales linters. The figures of the Census Bureau this year will include linters.

In sympathy with the better advices from America the Local Market opened steadier for Broach, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 273. Other quotations were practically unchanged. A moderate business has been done in settlements. Fluctuations have occurred in good Broach, the rate dropping to Rs. 270½ and improving to Rs. 271½. At the close the tone of the Market is quiet and good Broach is quoted Rs. 270. Fine Khamgaon-Akola March is Rs. 216-17 and fine Bengal March Rs. 194. Fine Khandesh March is quoted Rs. 201 and fully good Khandesh Rs. 192/3.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports .. .. : ..	12,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.71pls.5
A.M.	6.64 „ 4
M.J.	6.64 „ 4
J.J.	6.58 „ 4
J.A.	6.54 „ 4
A.S.	6.44 „ 4
S.O	6.29 „ 3
O.N	6.21 „ 3
N.D.	6.16 „ 3
Calcutta Linseed March-April London Sellers quiet	50.6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6 R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6 „
White Delhi, May	5	13	6 „

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p
Bold Brown, Ready	8	8	0 R. T,
Bold Brown May	9	5	9 R. T

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	8	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	2	6	„
Brown Delhi May	9	3	0	„

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 46	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowrseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.
April May 11	8	0	R. T

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	
April May 7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed: The market is steady

Qotuations :—

Berar.....	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	„	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	12,642 Bales
Wheat	4,380 Owts
Linseed	26,877 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6 944 „
Gingelyseed.....	9,170 „
Poppyseed.....	nil „
Groundnuts.....	10,072 „
Castorseed	17,504 „
Rice	41,718 „
Myrabollams	14,251 „
Cottonseed	26,152 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	2,936 „
Jowar.....	3,776 „
Maize	46 „
Barley	nil „

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

At to-day's meeting the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the local bank rate from 7 to 6 per cent.

Decreases have occurred in the Cash Balances at the branches of the Bank, but they are up at the Head Office by 49¼ lakhs, the per centage working out at 35.77 as against 34.98 last week and 34.20 the week before.

To-day's council allotment has steadied the Market and one or two banks will sell wire at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 95-10 for cash and at Rs. 95-8 for the forward position.

The Share Market is inactive, but prices are firmly maintained at each counter.

THE SUJNA GOCULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize not having been awarded at the last M. A. Examination, the Syndicate of the Bombay University have selected the following subject for competitive essays in English :—"Discuss how far S'ankaracharya truly represents the view of the author of the Brahmasutras."

Competitors must be graduates of the University of Bombay, or any learned persons.

The essays should be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June 1915. Each essay should be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, if any, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

The writer of each Essay must give authorities for statements made where the statements are not his own, and a list of all the books consulted, or referred to in the essay, and specific references for all statements which demand verification. Disregard of this rule will be taken into account in adjudging the essays.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	14%	1,580
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	63xD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	56xD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20 . ..	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	17½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	6½	27½
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	Nil	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	..	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	380
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£22 1-2
Eastern Bank Ld, £4	Feb.-	24	£21 1-2
National Bank of India £1	April Nov.	6%	83xD
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25		840
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..		60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..		135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25		645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		235
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,852½
China	Mar-Sep.	50		600
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30		1,490
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		160
Coorla	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		115
Currimbhoy	do.	10		217½
David	May.-Nov.	20		493½
Edward Sassoon	..	8		187½
Emperor Edward	..	25		435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		155
Fazulbhoy	May	20		452½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50		1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		311¼
Gold Mohur	..	25		525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	60		560
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		80nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		375
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		147½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½		95
Jewraj Bhoo	May	20		400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1080
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75		1,077½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,840
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Gooculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		2,725
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8		220
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,015
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7		167½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		220
Ripon	do.	Nil		60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250		4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1 100
Sun	Oct.	..		101½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,485
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,220
Union Mill	..	3		150
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	..	Nil		390
7 %P		Nil		655
Western India	Sep.	60		425
Mysore Spinning	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	480
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Broul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Ballary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	130
Godavary Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	545
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	10	127½ xD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	126½ 107
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ct. ..	..	7½	100
Mohuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Mannar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	230
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	25
New Berar	Oct.	40	500xD
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	80
Sind	Nov.	80	50
Surat City	Oct.	20	380
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	30	325
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	136xD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	66½xD
Amritsar Patty Rly. .	Mar.-Aug.	6%	14 xD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan. July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	143
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4%	110½
Mandvi Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	21½
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan. July	4%	13
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.		153
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	500
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..		4%	116

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	130
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	8
Bamankua ..	..	..	
Backbay Bath ..	..	2	91
Badham Pills ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	35
Baroda Tram Co., ..	..	15	905
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd., P. / O.		5%	224
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	2)	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	20	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 4	211¼
Bombay S.N. Co., P. / ..	Sep.-Oct.	6%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd., ..	April	2	32
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	Nil	100xD
Empire of L.I. Rs. 50. ..	..	40%	525
Indian Cement Rs. 150...	..	..	137½
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	Nil	12½
Indian Cotton Oil Company O / Old 100 / New Issue 75 / P....100 ..	June	7%	105
	..	7%	80
	Oct.-July	..	200
John Roberts & Co..	July	10%	182
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 100.	..	..	83
Deffd. 40	..	..	74
Pref. 100	..	..	99½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	165
Karachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	8	93xD
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	7%	61xD
Master Hotel Co., ..	May.	&c. 8½	85
O.G. Invt. & Life A. Rs.50	July.	20%	500
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	23½
Sort Canning Co., ..	..	45	86
Shivrajpur Syndi. etc. ..	..	..	23
Pirdi Carbide G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug	17½%	70
Smedley & Co., ..	..	Nil	70nom
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O / D / P.	Jan	..	76½
	..	..	140
	July.	..	138
Tata Hydro Electric 7%	Jan	4%	1025
Thacker & Co. 50	May	34%	900
Telephone Co. 25	April	2½	2
Treacher & Co. ..	July	15	4

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

The Monthly Report published by the Sound Investments Agency, Stocks, Shares and Exchange Brokers, 31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, speaks of the operations on the Bombay Stock Exchange as under :—

The month of February was conspicuous on account of a great deal of excitment that prevailed in the Government Paper Market owing to numerous finctuations based upon rumours of the probable amount of loan in the New Budget. The Loan was announced on the 1st of March, and when it was known that the Finance Minister was going to raise a loan of five crores a sensation was noticed in the Paper Market and the quotation underwent a sharp and sudden turn with the result that the rates dropped from Rs. 95-13-0 to Rs. 95-2-6. This is the biggest loan on record and some misgivings are entertained as to its success when other Corporations are going to have large borrowings. But owing to disapperance of credit and confidence in bank deposits and the temporary lull in investment in shares of Joint Stock Companies as a result of the recent financial crisis a loan of five crores will be easily absorbed if the bank rate is not allowed to rise to giddy heights by allowing a judicious use of Treasury balances instead of locking them up in vaults as dead capital. The highest quotation of the Paper was Rs. 96-1-6 and the lowest was Rs. 95-2-6. The settlement passed off in the midst of great excitement at Rs. 95-10-0. The bank of Bombay rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent Since 15th January last.

The business reported in various sorts of Bonds was fair in volume and steady in rates.

The Market for Bank Shares presented a firm tone with very little fluctuations. The Eastern Bank Shares met with a good inquiry and changed hands in lots at advancing rates. The sudden improvement in these shares is due to the handsome dividend of 6 per cent recently declared. The last Report of this Bank exhibts excellent results and is highly satisfactory. The Bank of Bombay shares were neglected at Rs. 1,585. The Bank of India shares were placed at 63½ by d while the Central Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 18.

A considerable business was booked in almost all the Railway shares with the outcome that the quotations maintained a steady tone. For the new railway ventures the Sara Sirajganj and the Mandra Bhon there was a regular demand, and the former were placed at about Re. 1 premium and the latter at about Rs. 4 to 5 permium.

The Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed a dropping tendency throughout the month and only a limited amount of business was recorded. These shares are likely to play a prominent part and will meet with violent fluctuations on the Stock Exchange in the near future. The Tata Hydro-Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,015 by d, and are well thought of at this rate. The Central India Mining shares moved up to Rs. 32 c, d.

As the depositors of the Bank of Burma (now in liquidation) have been allotted a certain amount of shares of the British Burma Petroleum Co. Ld., in part payment of their claims these shares were for the first time handled freely in the Bombay Market and were placed in lots at the rates varying from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4. (The original value of the shares is reduced from £1 to 8 shillings.)

Among miscellaneous shares there was nothing of note. The Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 224 and received a steady support from investors. The Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands in the vicinity of Rs. 890 by d. The Port Cannings were in request and deserve the attention of investors.

The Cotton Mill shares have not recovered from the rude shock they have sustained during the past few months. The operations in these shares have slackened and in most cases prices were quoted lower. The future of the Textile Industry is difficult to predict. The Cloth Market is staguant with heavy stocks in the godowns both of merchants and Mills, but if the Market improves during the next few months, the weaving industry will do fairly well. The Yarn Market is steady with every day growing demand and if China continues to gave a free support the Spinning Mills will also indicate better results. With respect to Cotton, it is premature to form any opinion, but with the large accumulations here and the want of enquiry from trade centres, prices are likely to sag substantilly. The Reports of several Mills are showing good results.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 14th March 1914 :—Bombay City 81, Thar and Parkar District 20 (for 3 weeks), Hyderabad District 3 (for 2 weeks), Karachi Town and Port 74, Ahmedabad District 1, Broach District 1 (imported), Surat District 44, Thana District 10 Nasik District 4 (for 2 weeks), East Khandesh District 31, Poona District 23, Ahmednagar District 17, Satara District 29, Kolaba District 30, Ratnagiri District 4, Belgaum District 68, Dharwar District 65, Bijapur District 45, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 108, Cutch State 28, Bhor State 2, Kathiawar Agency 36, Rewa Kantha Agency 7, Total 731.

Sir Henry P. Burt, K.C.I.E., is to be installed District Grand Master of the Punjab Masonic District at Lahore on the 13th April in succession to General Sir O'Moore Creagh. As a large gathering of Freemasons from outstations is expected it is intended to hold a masonic ball in Montgomery Hall the same evening, on the same lines as the annual ball which is such a popular feature of the Simla season.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Saturday, 19th March* 1914.)

Mr. J. T. Turner, M.A., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted furlough from the 1st July 1914, for five months, in combination with the summer vacation of the College.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and seventeen days, with effect from the 2nd April 1914.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., reverting as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Jawhar.

Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, LL.B., to act as Fifth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, LL.B., or pending further orders.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions, Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. N. Kini, Mamlatdar, Taluka, Shiggaon, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. J. S. Rege retiring.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Thana.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., reverting as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Lt.-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the morning.

Presentation of Municipal Address to the Viceroy, Town Hall, 12 noon.

Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon.

Dinner Party, Government House, in the evening.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to serve on the Imperial Council.

Dr. Gratton Guinness's lecture on "A Man's Battle," Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m.

Royal Opera House," Those Terrible Twins," 9-30 p.m.

Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Jamshedji Navroz, Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Viceroy opens the new Alexandra Docks, 8-30 a.m.

Lady Hardinge goes to England.

The Viceroy receives addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Native Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Government House, 4-30 p.m.

The Viceroy visits Parel Laboratory, 5 p.m.

The Viceroy's Departure for Delhi, 11 p.m.

Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races.

Royal Opera House, "Raffles", 9-30 p.m.

Celebration of the Commemoration Day of the Founder of the Wadia Charities, Jehangir Bag, Government Gate Road, Parel, 4 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of Baronet Cricket Club, Club's Premises, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 23.

B. L. H. Camp, at Santa Cruz, closes.

Inspection by H. E. the Governor of the King Edward Institute, Clare Road.

Lord Willingdon lays the foundation-stone of the Booth Memorial Buildings, Ripon-Road and Sankli Street Junction, 5-15 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Countess of Dufferin Fund, Annual General Meeting, Government House, 4-30 p.m.

Laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, by H. E. the Governor, Princess Street, 5 p.m.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Indian Cement Company, Adjourned Meeting, Navsari Building, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Chamber of Commerce: Last Day of Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, 10 to 4.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Proctor, A. D. C. Commanding.

CAMP, SANTA CRUZ, Mar. 20.

1. The Viceroy's Visit. Parade.—The escort for duty on arrival of H. E. the Viceroy will parade to-day Friday at 7-15 a.m. at the Queens Statue, preparatory to marching to Victoria Terminus. Dress.—Review Order, White.
2. Saturday being a public holiday for the opening of the Docks, the morning parade is cancelled.
3. Members are reminded that on Monday next, the 23rd instant, the General Officer Commanding 6th Division will inspect the Corps at Santa Cruz. Every member residing in Bombay and the neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

(Sd.) C .V. MARTIN, Capt.,
29th Lancers.
Acting, Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V. D. Commanding.

March 20.

256. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-quarters at once.

257. **Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town** Hall on Friday, the 27th instant, as 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The prize distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform, Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters. Dress Officer.—Mess Dress, White. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mees Dress or uniform with Caps.

258. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted for Class Firing as follows:—Saturday, 21st and Sunday, 22nd instant, any Company. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st instant, and may attend on any of the above dates.

259. Parade.—The Battalion will parade for lining the Streets on the occasion of the Visit to Bombay of H. E. the Viceroy to-day, Friday the 20th instant. Fall in at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki, Medals to be worn.

Note—Arms will be issued on parade to members who have not already got them, Slings will be carried on rifles.

260. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Saturday the 21st instant on account of Public Holiday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE CENTRAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,63,383-12-2.

The "Bombay Chronicle," being the amount collected by the paper, (16th instalment), Rs. 2,500-0-0.

The "Deccan Nationalists" and others, through the "Kesari," Poona (5th instalment), Rs. 946-5-3.

The Indians resident at Bukola, German East Africa, through Mr. K. Natrajan. Rs. 714-2-0.

The "Gujarati," being the 13th instalment of contributions collected from the subscribers and readers of the "Gujarati." Rs. 637-4-0.

Mrs. Pattani, being the 4th instalment of her subscription for the month of March, (Ladies' Fund) through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir. Rs. 201-0-0.

Mr. V. S. Dalvi, being the amount of subscriptions collected by him in Indore, through Mr. K. Natrajan. Rs. 199-8-0.

Mr. Kuala Lipis, Delhi, through Mr. K. Natrajan. Rs. 167-9-1.

Received from Mr. Nagindas G. Mody, Secy. Porebunder South African Indian Fund. Rs. 70-0-0.

Sums under Rs. 10. Rs. 18-5-6.

Total Rs. 2,68,770-14-0.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

Fanfare—"Nibelungen" ..... Wagner.
Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold.
Valse—"Mein Schonstertag in Berlin"...Gung'l
Potpourri—"Melodious Memories" ..... Finck.
Excerpts from Grieg ..... (a) "Solveig's Song," (b) "Anitra's Dance."
Selection—"The Girl from Utah" ... Rubens.
Indian Romance—"Hobomoko" ..... Reedes.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. F. T. Brooks will deliver to-morrow a lecture on "Curious Blunders of Translators in Various Sacred Books," at 6-20 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation-stone of the Association in Princess Street on Tuesday at 5 p.m., (S.T.).

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

The annual social gathering and prize distribution to players of the S. S. Shield and other matches will take place on Saturday, at the Club's premises at 6-30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will lay the foundation-stone of the William Booth Memorial Buildings, at Ripon Road and Sankli Street, Byculla, on Monday, at 5-15 p.m.

WADIA CHARITIES.

The Trustees of the Wadia Charities request ladies and gentlemen who are invited to the Commemoration Entertainment on Saturday afternoon to arrive as much as possible before 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) as the Government Gate Road will be closed to traffic on account of His Excellency's visit to the Parel Laboratory.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Twenty-three attacks and twelve deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Three each from Middle and Lower Colaba and Mahalaxmi; two each from Mandvi, Market and Worli; one each from Fort (Northern), Dongri, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Byculla, 1st Nagpada and Sewri. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 113, as compared with 112 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 96 in 1912. Altogether 1,535 rats were caught by the Municipal ratcatchers on Wednesday, of which 100 were found to be plague-stricken. Mandvi sent 17 of these latter, Chukla 11, and Kamatipura 9.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

THEFT OF SUGAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged one Banji Khetsey, a muccadam, with the theft of fifty bags of sugar valued at Rs. 900, belonging to the Port Trust. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday the accused loaded three carts with bags of sugar at No. 2 shed, Victory Docks, and wanted to send them to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's wharf for shipment to a Kattiawar port, when the real owner of the bags turned up. The latter identified the bags as his own and the accused was arrested. Ten more cart loads of sugar, which the accused had previously sent to the same wharf, were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Ajitsing Sevaklal Varma, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 975.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused advertised for a partner in a concern which he described as a "going concern," and on the complainant Mulraj Gokuldas Nensey replying to the advertisement, the accused took him into partnership, obtaining Rs. 975 as his share of the capital. It was however subsequently found that the accused had used the sum to pay off his private debts.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANCHORING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, the Bombay Port Trust, charged Lukhma Changa, tindal of the racing yachts Sultanah and Redbreast with anchoring the vessels in the harbour without showing the regulation lights and thereby endangering the shipping.

It appeared from the evidence that at 11 p.m., on the 6th instant the boats showed no lights, and one of them, the Sultanah had no crew on board, while the men on the other boat were fast asleep.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE WEEK.

It is satisfactory to note that the health of the city shows some signs of improvement after the unprecedentedly heavy mortality recorded during the last fortnight. There was a drop of 61 cases in the total number of deaths during the week, as compared with the total (780) of the week previous. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population came down to 38.17, which, though slightly higher than that of the corresponding week of last year, compared favourably with the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. Plague mortality, of course, is rising in the city and there were 81 fatal cases in the week under notice, as against 59 in the week before that. The main causes of the decline in the week's mortality were the decreases in the tolls from small-pox, diarrhoea, debility and old age and diseases of the respiratory system, of which last there were 18 cases less than in the previous week. The city's birth-rate, however, showed no improvement, for we notice that only 323 births were recorded in the week, while the total mortality stood at 719.

LA SCALA.

The Bill this week at La Scala is stated to be another attractive Vaudeville and Picture combination, the same artistes appearing but with a complete change of programme. De Marlo and Lady are once more likely to provide the *piece de resistance* and have several new and sensational feats to present this evening. The *scena*, which has been arranged to exhibit their wonderful contortional display is a beautiful picturesque setting of a sylvan pool, inhabited by amphibians who emerge from the waters and engage in a remarkable series of frolics. De Marlo is said to have impressed the Indian section of his audiences to such a degree last week that they declared him to be more of a "devil" or "god" rather than a mere man. One of his feats to-night will be to roll his head round his body, a sensation which De Marlo states no other person is capable of accomplishing. La Belle Tamara, the fascinating operatic vocalist, is down for several new songs this evening, amongst them being "April Morn" and "No-No-No," the latter a French composition. The Weatterleys are as attractive as ever, and amongst their many musical eccentricities, an instrument improvised out of a baby's feeding bottle is an entertaining feature. Eilla and Xaida, the talented young performers, are also to be seen to great advantage to-night in their taking coster impersonations. The Three Sisters, Siam, will give some of their best coon songs and dances.

The Pictures will consist of a Local Topical that is being specially filmed by Bourne and Shepherd. It will be taken this morning and shown on the screen this evening. quick work considering the conditions of taking Cinema Pictures in the East. The arrival in Bombay of H. E. the Governor, the Garden Party at Government House, and to-morrow Saturday the opening of the New Alexandra Dock, this in itself should be worth a visit to La Scala as everybody cannot see the actual ceremony. The drama will be "Ashes," a most original and artistic production of Marion Brooks.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"DIPLOMACY."

The Howitt-Phillips Company are always seen at their best in what is known as a Society drama,—the type of play that is outside comedy and does not actually reach tragedy,—and last night they gave what was, on the whole, a very fine performance of that powerful play "Diplomacy," which has recently had another very successful revival in London. "Diplomacy," like all Sardou's dramas, vibrates with interest from end to end of its four acts. It is a masterpiece of construction, by reason of the way in which this interest is carried on from climax to climax, and it is full of that strong characterisation which distinguishes all Sardou's plays. Above all there is the fascinating adventuress without whom no Sardou play of the kind is complete,—the adventuress who, in spite of the infamy of her conduct, is always the most pathetic figure in the finale. Last night this part,—the Countess Zicka, who, maddened by jealousy at the marriage of Julian Beauclere, the young attache, to her rival steals a secret document from his dispatch box, at the instigation of the Secret Russian Agent, in such a way as to fasten suspicion on Beauclere's wife,— was very finely played by Miss Godart, who has done nothing better in the plays in which she has hitherto appeared. Miss Doris Phillips was very charming as Dora, the wrongly-suspected wife, and where pathos was required, was, as usual, as pathetic as anyone could be. But she was not quite equal to the stronger demands of the part, especially in the powerful scene at the end of the third Act. Mr. Reith played convincingly and with strength and passion as the much distraught husband, who has to battle with the dictates of his heart on the one side and the apparently overwhelming evidence against his wife on the other. Mr. Howitt was delightful as the elder brother, the more mature diplomatist, who prejudiced at first against his brother's wife and her mysterious mother, becomes convinced of the former's innocence, unravels the mystery and sets a trap for the countess. This is the sort of part in which Mr. Howitt is at his best—acting with perfect ease and consumate effect. Mr. Carl Lawson as Count Orloff, Mr. Cecil Hellaway as Algie Fairfax, Miss Standbridge as the Marquise, and Miss Edney as Lady Henry Fairfax all played well. Mr. Reith Fraser gave an effective performance as the Baron Stein, but wore some very funny clothes.

To-night "Those Terrible Twins" is to be repeated.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

The Bombay A. D. C. wind up their cold weather season by producing this play on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. This will make the Club's third production in three months, which speaks well for the energy and enterprise of the Committee and members. It may be possible to give a variety entertainment in April. In the rains the Club intends to produce several pieces and hopes to have the same liberal support from the public, which has enabled it to run its first two productions, in spite of heavy expenses, at a profit. "His Excellency the Governor" promises to be more than up to the standard of the Club's previous productions. This is a farcial comedy in which the evil or benign, whichever, you choose, influence of the Century Aloe plays an important part. This is a plant peculiar, happily, to the Amandaland Island where the scene of the comedy is laid. Those, upon whom the dust of this plant falls, become slaves of love, not always directed to suitable individuals. So we have the Governor, his Private Secretary, and his A. D. C. all falling desperately in love with the charming daughter of the Colonial Secretary. As one would imagine, the A. D. C. wins in a trot. Then we have Mrs. Wentworth Bolingbroke casting hearty, but hopeless, glad eyes at the Governor, and the Colonial Secretary having an affair of his own with Stella de Gese, a touring theatrical star of some eminence. "Tis love that makes the world go round" and should fill the Excelsior Theatre next week. Mrs. Paterson Brown and Mr. Hogg, who did so well in "You Never Can Tell," are well suited in their parts. Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. Besey, and Mr. Retallack make their first appearance on the A. D. C. boards in principal parts. Miss Flynne, the delightful Tornette of the "Quaker Girl," is the fascinating daughter of the Colonial Secretary. Major Watson is "His Excellency" and should fill the part. Messrs. Dodds, Watts, and F. Wilson appear in smaler parts. The first night on Tuesday is auspicious, it being H. E. Lady Willingdon's birthday, when a large party from Government House will attend. Booking is going on briskly at Messrs. Rose and Co., but there are still plenty of good seats.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood the last lecture arranged during this session will be delivered by Prof. G. Anderson M.A., of the Elphinstone College to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton will preside.

On Sunday the usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Four more games were played yesterday in the Mixed Doubles handicap and two of them proved to be very equal, there being very little wiad to spoil the play and a good number of spectators.

The best game was that between Skipwith and Mrs. Gibbs and Pochey and Miss Beck, but the points the former had to give away were too much for them, and after three hot sets they lost. With Miss Beck playing steadily and Pochey getting in several good low shots each game, they proved to be well in, Skipwith rather below his best form and often hitting out, Mrs. Gibbs playing well. Skipwith went off with the first three games, then each won two in turn till Pochey took the next three but last. In the next Skipwith again started well with two games, Pochey drew up level, led at four-three and after losing the next went to set. In the last Pochey won one, then Skipwith took two and led later at four-three, but here Pochey went right out with three in succession.

It also took three sets to decide the one between Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt and Newland and Mrs. Guibara, both ladies showing up well with the former at long range and the latter cutting the ball close over the net. At first Bartlett was the better of the two men, but then Newland did much better and made a very close thing of it. Bartlett went off with the first three games, Newland took the next two and then drew up to four-all. From here, however, the former went out. Newland was ahead early in the next at 3-1, and then taking the score to 5-2 went out after losing two more. The last was a very long one, each leading in turn and Bartlett ahead at 4-3 but after 6-all had been called Newland led at 7-6. Bartlett caught up again, and after 9-8 against him went to set and match with three successive games.

After winning a love set, Portlock and Mrs. Portlock had a hard fight of it against Cresswell and Miss A. Osborne. It was an exciting finish, as after Portlock had led at 4-1, Cresswell came up into the lead at 5-4. Here, however Portlock reasserted himself and went to set and match. Steadily as their opponents played with a big pull in the handicap, the winners had to show their best form to pull off the second after appearing to have an easy time of it.

Sisson and Miss Ginn, the latter playing particularly well, had not much difficulty in disposing of Cocke and Mrs. Cocke, who were neither in at all good form. The first was a love set, and in the next all the Honorary Secretary could do was to take the second, sixth and seventh.

Results:—

L. S. Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt, plus 4/6, beat W. J. Newland and Mrs. Guibara, plus 4/6; 6-4, 4-6, 11-9.

P. W. Cresswell and Miss A Osborne, plus 15-3, beat F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock, minus 2/6; 6-0, 6-5.

W. J. Pochey and Miss Beck, plus 15, beat F. E. Skipwith and Mrs. Gibbs, minus 3/6; 5-6, 6-4, 6-4.

C. J. Sission and Miss Ginn, plus 4/6, beat H. G. Cocke and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6; 6-0, 6-3.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Tennis Tournament in connection with the Girls Athletic Association took place last evening on the Y.M.C.A. Courts at 6 p.m., Prof. Muller acting as Umpire. The only two schools represented were the Cathedral Girls' High School and the Byculla Education Society's High School. The game resulted in a win for the Cathedral, who showed themselves to be the better side. The Educational had the advantage in the second game winning 6-5. Final score. Cathedral 6-4, 5-6, 6-2.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CUSTOMS (7) V ST XAVIERS (0).

A friendly game was played between the Customs and St. Xaviers on the Gymkhana ground yesterday. The former, by far the better team, won easily by seven goals.

CYCLISTS (2) vs. R.G.A. (2).

A practice game between these two teams that was played last evening on the Marine Lines ground was fast and interesting throughout. Neither side was able to secure any marked up advantage each scoring once during the periods.

CRICKET.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD PRESENTATION.

The Purshottam Shield will be presented to the winners, Friends' Union C. C. on Sunday, the 22nd at the Hindoo Gymkhana and on the same day a match will be played between the winners and Mr. Purshottam's Team. It will commence at 12 noon on the Hindoo Gymkhana ground.

KADIR CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHERPUR, Mar. 19.

Captain Medlicot, 3rd Skinner's Horse, twice winner of the Gujarat Cup, has won the Kadir Cup on Drogheda against Sherston on the Magistrate and Alexander on the Ice Water.

The Madras Government contemplate the abolition of the plague pass-port system in the near future and to introduce in its place a system under which people arriving from infected areas will be required to notify local authorities of their arrival. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Government.

MATHERAN R...

TWO DAYS PROSPEC... FRAMED.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTE... OF MANAGEMENT.

BOOKMAKERS TO BE PRESENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

The prospects of the Matheran Races to be held on the Olympia race course on Saturday and Monday the 11th and 13th April is out.

The race course will be opened by Mrs. Murison wife of Major C. C. Murison I. M. S. Supdt. of Matheran on the 11th when there will be four events of Rs. 150 to the winner, Rs. 50 second, and Rs. 25 third.

The second day will also include four events, the most interesting among which will be the Willingdon Plate of Rs. 200, a handicap race for Arabs and C. Bs, distance about 6 furlongs. The races to be ridden by G. Rs. or professionals, licensed by the C. T. C. or W. I. T. C.

There will be a totalisator, and bookmakers will be present. The present committee of managment include Mr. A. E. Emanuel I.C.S., Major Murison I.M.S. Mr. S. M. Edwardes I.C.S., Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Bezonjee S. Chenai, Dr. Pavri, Mr. B. P. Daruvala, Mr. E. K. Khan, and the hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy.

This is the first serious effort made to promote a race meeting at Matheran and all sportsmen in Western India hope that it will be a success, and that there will be two fixtures annually, as Matheran claims to have two seasons a year.

The prospectus omits to mention under what rules the meeting will be held, but it is understood that it will be run under the auspices of the W. I. T. C.

As a matter of fact the committee of management must get the sanction of the W. I. T. C., otherwise any horse which starts at the meeting in a race valued over Rs. 49 will be barred from running at any other meeting in India.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The latest talk from Barisal is a scheme for the partition of the Bakarganj district.

The date of the arrival in Karachi of the Naval Commander-in-Chief with the Flagship H.M.S. Swiftsure has been altered to the 20th April.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Bharatpur are proceeding to Europe by this week's mail steamer as also the Maharaja and Maharani of Kapurthalla.

The University of Madras has selected Mr. R. A. Narasimha Iyenger, Epigraphist to the Government of Mysore, to fill the University Professorship of Indian History recently created.

Major N. B. Sanford, I.A., Magistrate, First Class, and Secretary, Municipal Committee, Simla, is transferred. Mr. Johnston, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, takes his place.

Sir E. Lee French, K.C.V.O., Inspector-General of Police, the Punjab, retired on Wednesday and handed over this charge to Mr. S. E. Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General, in charge of the C.I.D. and the Railway Police, the Punjab.

Pondicherry, 15th Mar.—The *personnel* of the Medical and Sanitary Service of the French Settlements in India, resident in the Pondicherry, mustered strong on Saturday last, in the lecture hall of the General Hospital to offer their congratulations to Dr. Re ault, Medecin Major des Eroupes Coloniales, Director of the Health Department, for the well-earned decoration of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, recently awarded to him by the President of the Republic.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's books are in great request in Europe, and a well-known London Library has had various requests which, writes the "Dundee Advertiser," suggest as much from intelligent subscribers. "Please sent me," ran one letter, "a copy of the Jewish writer's book 'Gitanjali'; his name is Tagore, I think." The second request was, "Have you got that Russian Tagore's latest volume?" and a third was to the effect, "I would like a copy, please, of that Arab poet's new volume of songs." Such is fame.

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is hereby given that Gulam Mohibin Shirajudin Barbare, Mahomed in Shirajudin Barbare, Mariambai ilabibi, daughters of Shirajudin Barbdui Kadar bin Mahomed Yusaf Rabiabibi, Khatizabibi, daughters Mahomed Sayed and Mainudin, sons of bibi, widow of Mahomed Ebrahim Thaand daughter of Shirajudin Barbare, all Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants have traced to sell the property hereinafter scribed. All persons having any claims or emands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

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Dated this 19th day of March, 1914.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ROWAN-ROBINSON.—March 2nd, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain J. R. Rowan-Robinson, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE.—March 2nd, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRIEN.—March 6th, at his residence, No. 16, Convent Road, John Brien, aged 61 years.
COOPER.—At Sankli Street, on 18th March, 1914, after a short illness, Dorothy Violet Amy Nevelle Cooper, dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cooper, Overseer, G. I. P. Railway. Funeral will leave residence at 5 o'clock this evening and arrive at Sewree at 5-30. (Home papers please copy.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 20, 1914.

WELCOME TO LORD HARDINGE.

There need be no doubt as to the warmth and cordiality of the welcome which Bombay will offer to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge who arrive here to-day. Since Lord Hardinge landed on these shores three years ago, this is the first official visit of His Excellency to this city. He will preside at the opening ceremony to-morrow of the Alexandra Dock, a scheme in which he has taken a special interest as one destined to give a powerful impetus to the expansion and development of the trade of this port. But, apart from this, His Excellency's visit may be accepted as an indication of his solicitude for the welfare of the citizens of Bombay, just as his recent visits to Madras and Calcutta bore ample testimony to his sympathetic interest in the affairs of those great cities. No Viceroy since the days of Lord Ripon has been made the subject of such striking demonstrations of popular affection as Lord Hardinge, and we feel sure that nothing will be wanting to-day and to-morrow on the part of Bombay to make its welcome as hearty and enthusiastic as possible.

His Excellency will receive addresses from the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust, the Bombay Chamber, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. These addresses have necessarily to deal briefly with the special interests of the bodies concerned, but, while the Port Trust and the Bombay Chamber addresses are strictly confined to matters of commercial importance, the addresses of the Corporation and the Indian Merchants cover a wider ground. The Corporation Address refers to "the peaceful achievements" of Lord Hardinge's administration, and to the fact that by his sympathy, courage and tact His Excellency has contributed in no small measure "to deepen and vivify the sentiments of loyalty to British rule of all sections of varying shades of thought." The Address goes on to say that in His Excellency's first speech in the Council after his convalescence he assured the people of India that the grave peril through which he had passed had made no difference to the feelings which he had ever entertained towards them; and that his personal policy has unswervingly been directed towards nobly fulfilling that assurance. "The people of India will not lightly forget your Lordship's statesmanlike settlement of the trouble in Cawnpore, as also your firm and conscientious endeavour to support the cause of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa." In the last sentence the Corporation give expression to the deep and abiding appreciation which the people of India feel for a Viceroy, who more than any other, has recognised that he is the guardian of their interests. This sentiment is, in our opinion, the highest testimony to the success and excellence of his administration, which, although it has two years more for completion, has been altogether a memorable and inspiring one in the history of the country. Lord Hardinge came to India with a great reputation as a diplomatist. Diplomacy is associated in the mind of the man-in-the-street with tortuous ways, and fears were expressed that the policy of repression inherited from his predecessor's Government would be carried on side by side with the great experiments in political reform then introduced. But Lord Hardinge from the outset of his career brought an altogether new atmosphere to the Council and the Government, and in the famous Despatch of August, 1911, he laid down the principles which he thought it incumbent on the British Government of India to adopt if it was to fulfil its high mission. That Despatch gave full and notable expression to ideals of Government which have actuated far-seeing British statesmen of a past day. Lord Hardinge has never affected to ignore public opinion and never attempted to over-ride it, and in all his public acts his simplicity and sincerity have been apparent. He has been swift to plan, swift to act. Going straight to the point without fuss or the blowing of trumpets or grandiloquent prophecies of a new heaven and a new earth, Lord Hardinge has, in fact, carried out some of the most momentous changes in Indian history. All the great measures of his regime have been loftily conceived and spendidly carried out,—the King's Durbar, the transfer of the Capital, the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, the creation of new Provinces and new Councils, a policy tending more and more to a real *entente* with the Native States, and, above all, the policy of taking care that the Indian is put in a position to start fair and of associating him more and more with the higher functions of Government, Lord Hardinge has shown himself free from any predelictions towards vested interests or that narrow pride of race which was so hateful to the generous and philosophic mind of Sir John Malcolm in his day.

It is appropriate to the moment, however, to refer especially to one act of policy, which perhaps, more than any entitles Lord Hardinge to be placed in the foremost rank among the statesmen who have been associated beneficially with the interests of this country. Three days ago, speaking from his place in the Imperial Council, Lord Hardinge was able to announce to the country the successful outcome of the efforts made by him to secure just treatment for British Indian subjects in South Africa. Without detracting in any way from the credit that belongs to Mr. Gandhi and the other noble and self-sacrificing men and women who have fought the great battle in South Africa, it may be said, without exaggeration, that it is to the firm stand made by the Viceroy, and his strenuous and increasing efforts to bring home to the Imperial Government and the Government of South Africa the justice of Indian claims, that we largely owe the appointment of the Natal Commission, which has now made the satisfactory recommendations which were detailed by Lord Hardinge on Tuesday, and which it may be assumed will be given a practical form in new legislation by the South African Parliament. At a moment when it seemed hopeless for India to make her voice heard, Lord Hardinge spoke out boldly on behalf of the people whose interests he has been set to guard, and once and for all asserted India's equal right with any other part of the Empire to be heard in her own case, and in a matter so vitally affecting her own people. The strong criticism to which Lord Hardinge was so regrettably subjected by many journals in this country and at Home for his fearless utterance at Madras were an indication of the courage which was required to tell the South African Government in plain terms that the matter could not rest upon its own arbitrary decision. Indians can never forget,—and none less than the people of this City, which has been such a centre of activity in collecting funds and promoting agitation in this matter,—the great service which the Viceroy rendered to their country at that time of crisis. That he comes to Bombay at the moment when that recognition of Indian claims in South Africa, for which he fought, has been accorded, is a happy coincidence that will add in great measure to the warmth of the welcome to be accorded to him by the representatives of the City.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

Indian railway finance is a perennial topic of absorbing interest among those engaged in the commerce and industries of the country. As each Budget year approaches, the keenest curiosity is evoked among commercial men as to the amount which will be provided by the Government for the greater development and extension of the railway system, which was first practically inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie but received its initial stimulus during the Governor-Generalship of the first Lord Hardinge, who was as great a soldier as he was a statesman. In 1851 India possessed 50 miles constructed. From that humble mileage to 33,000 in 1913 is certainly a vast stride, consistent with the economic and financial condition of India. But our merchants seem to be as dissatisfied to-day, when 12 millions sterling are budgeted for a year's railway expenditure, as they were a few years ago, when all that the Government could provide was five to seven millions. The most ardent spirits airily urge the Government to go forward at a greater annual speed than ever before, in order that a hundred thousand miles may be constructed! They seem to fancy that the credit and capacity of the Indian Government is unlimited for purposes of borrowing. While they entertain such extravagant ideas, not a moment's thought is paid to the burden of the annual charges for interest. Every million borrowed at 3½ per cent. entails an annual interest charge of £35,000 or 5.20 lakhs of rupees. Twelve millions of borrowing signifies an interest charge of £420,000 or 73 lakhs of rupees in a year. But it is said that it matters little what may be the annual interest charge, as it does not affect the balance sheet. The whole amount of interest comes out of the gross earnings; and only the net gain to the State is credited to the general revenue. That is true; but it is a superficial way of weighing the burden. It should be borne in mind that, after all, the total revenue is richer or poorer in proportion to the net gain or loss on railway account. Interest charge is, thus, an important factor in framing a high or low surplus or a high or low deficit, so that, in reality, the final result of the balance sheet is undoubtedly influenced by the lighter or heavier burden of interest to be provided for new railway loans in each year.

Another point which it is needful to bear in mind is this. Strictly speaking, as financiers tell us, railways are a purely commercial service. As such they should not find a place in the ordinary balance sheet of the Empire. The railway account, as well as that of irrigation, should be wholly expunged from the balance sheet. These two accounts ought to be separately shown. The surplus, resulting under each head from the final operations of a year, ought not to be carried to the credit of the general revenue of the Empire, but utilised again for fresh extension. In fact this net gain on productive works should serve as part of fresh capital annually needed for railways and irrigation. Taking railway surpluses alone, it will be found that during the four years ending 1913, the annual average has come to 3.812 million sterling, say, 5.71 crores of rupees. That should be taken as capital available for railway development next year. Only what may be deemed necessary beyond this should be borrowed. For the coming financial year there is estimated a surplus on railways of 3.921 millions sterling. Government should, therefore, borrow only 8.079 millions sterling and not twelve millions. But the present system of Indian finance is such that the surplus, instead of being set apart as capital, according to the strict canons of public finance, is carried to the credit of general account. Of course, that account is so far the better for it. At the same time it tends to conceal the true nakedness or poverty of our Budget. It would show what a tremendous deficit there must be on the general account, a deficit at present unseen, but which can only be met by the enhancement of existing taxation or by the imposition of new or both. To illustrate this point correctly, let us take the coming year's Budget and work it out in the manner above suggested:—

	Million £	
Revenue	85.033	
Deduct gain on railways	3.921	
		81.112
Expenditure		86,962
True Deficit		5.850

or 8.77 crores rupees. That would be the correct financial result. Of course, the Finance Minister would find himself at his wits' end to meet this deficit. The inclusion of the net railway gain in the general account clearly conceals the real financial weakness of our annual Budget. Were the accounts recast as suggested, the Finance Minister would have to provide for a deficit of eight crores. How can he do it? Of course, either by additional or fresh taxation or by rigid retrenchment. That, of course, would create a chorus of protest throughout the country. But a courageous Government would do well to live it down and meanwhile provide ways and means. Once that operation is performed, and a strict watch over expenditure is kept, it would be easy to bring about an equilibrium in the balance sheet. Expenditure, as we have shown in these columns, has been allowed to outstrip revenue to a considerable degree for many a year; and no one has troubled to point out to Government how great is the urgency of controlling it. At any rate it should never have been allowed to outstrip revenue. But practically it has been permitted. No wonder that to-day we have a *true* deficit of eight crores of rupees. In future, if the accounts were made up without the inclusion of the net gains on productive public works, the public eye would be constantly on the expenditure side of the account and the great spending departments would be kept on their good behaviour. We should have done once for all with uncontrolled expenditure and established at the same time a healthy condition of our finances. Should it unfortunately happen that with a year of general famine the net railway gain disappeared, the public would perceive at once where the unsoundness lies. But wise statesmanship dictates that rather than await such a crisis it is better to take warning and begin to put the financial house in order from now. It is much to be wished that, with his great courage and candour, our new Finance Minister would grapple with this nettle during his term of office. He would thus render a lasting service, of a valuable character, to the cause of sound, healthy finance.

Notes of the Day.

Changes in the Railway Board.

The announcement recently made with regard to the constitution of the Railway Board that out of the three members two will be officers of railway experience and one will be selected for financial, administrative or commercial experience was, of course, a beautiful proposition,—on paper,—but whether this arrangement, which has just been adopted, will tend to the pursuit of an active or harmonious policy with regard to railway problems,—some of them of great complexity,—is exceedingly doubtful. It is not enough to have a member of the Indian Civil Service, selected for his administrative and financial experience, at the head of the Board, although the temporary appointment of Mr. Gillan in the room of Sir Trevredyn Wynne is good so far as it goes, and would have been better if Mr. Gillan had added some railway experience to his undoubted financial qualifications. This change in the constitution of the Board is, however, an indication that in the past things were not as they should have been, and it is an open secret that there was constant friction arising from conflicts of view between the Board and the Finance Department. It is apparently supposed by the Government of India that by placing Mr. Gillan as the Chairman of the Board this friction will be greatly minimised in the future, and his "unwritten orders" doubtless are to keep one eye on the expenditure and the other on railway development. The Board is in such an anomalous position however, that it is almost impossible for it to give an impetus to railway development that can be wholly satisfactory to the public as well as to the particular classes more directly interested. Nominally it is controlled by the Department of Commerce and Industry; in practice, however, it is independent of the Department and stands apart from it, except in the all-important matter of finance. In this way there has grown up two divergent policies,—a general policy and a railway policy. The latter is nominally, as we have said, controlled by the Commerce Department. But it has been impossible for that Department, which has too many eggs in one basket, and also by reason of its unwieldiness, even to keep in touch with current railway questions, to say nothing of controlling the work of a huge technical bureau like the Railway Board. It has been suggested in a semi-official newspaper that by making the Chairman of the Railway Board a member of the Executive Council an important step would be taken in the direction of reform. It would at any rate certainly be better than the present system from which it is hopeless to expect a large and statesmanlike policy.

The Inevitable Civilian.

In regard to the appointment of a Civilian to the head of Railways in India it is, of course, in keeping with the traditional policy of the Government of India in these matters. The public protests against this policy. It is far from our intention to disparage Mr. Gillan, who is an extremely able man, but is it impossible for the Government to find a man of his calibre and ability in other fields than the Civil Service? The Government, through their mouthpiece, Mr. Clark, themselves bore testimony the other day to Sir Trevredyn Wynne's great administrative abilities. Sir Trevredyn was a railway engineer, and he himself would be the first to admit that among railway engineers in India there are others who may possess equal administrative ability. We suspect the Government of India labour under a confusion of thought when they speak of "administrative experience" as an argument in favour of the encroachments of the Indan Civil Service upon other people's preserves. Office experience, experience of Secretariats, is what they really mean. But while the Government are content to pin their faith to administrative experience, the general public demand, along with expert knowledge, the breadth of view and the courage of the statesman in officials controlling great public departments. Lacking these qualities, administrators of even the highest ability have failed, and must fail, in a country like India where railway problems are in the nature of national problems.

Behar's New Capital.

Behar seems to be much exercised over a name for its new capital. One correspondent in "The Beharee" suggests that it should be called Chaprassipur, as "visions in red and gold" are constantly before his eyes. Another is of opinion that a combination of the names Patna and Bankipur, such as Bankipat (!) would be the most suitable; a third facetiously observes that perhaps Venicepur would do justice to the appearance of the city in the rains. Might we suggest that the historic name of Patna is good enough? To change it into another would be almost an act of vandalism!

The Aegean Islands.

Mr. Churchill's very plain hint to Greece with regard to the prohibited fortification of the Aegean Islands will, it is to be hoped, put a check on the writings of that section of the Hellenic press which encourages an aggressive policy on the part of Greece towards Turkey. Mr. Churchill has made it quite clear that just as Austria made a *casus belli* of the question of Skutari, and Italy of the question of Northern Albania, so has Great Britain declared that she considers the question of the fortification of the islands by Greece as one bearing against British interests.

Islam's Protest.

Khwaja Kamaluddin, to whose article on Islam in "The Asiatic Review" we referred the other day, writes to "The Times" protesting against "the hostility to Islam displayed at a Conference of Missionaries belonging to a number of Protestant Missionaries at Kikuyu." He writes:—

We are convinced that the whole of the hundred millions of Muslims within the British Empire share our feelings of regret and indignation at the gratuitous attack on our faith; and we feel no doubt that the vast numbers of Christians who believe with us that conscientious opinions are too sacred to be made the subject of attack by the followers of rival creeds will consider our protest fully justified. There can be no doubt that the important agencies of Protestant Missionary enterprise have adopted against Islam the device of an artificial and pretended unity for the purpose of increasing the chance of Protestant propaganda against Islam. We are entitled, therefore, to ask, what is the "menace" of which the Protestant Missionaries are afraid?

The Bombay Chronicle

SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

OUR VICEREGAL VISITORS.

Photo by Vernon and Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Photo by Vernon and Co.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' HOST AND HOSTESS.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON.

HISTORY OF A GREAT PROJECT

THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

The Great Scheme to be inaugurated by the Viceroy to-morrow.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

Photo by Messrs. Clifton and Co.

Chief Engineer.

To-morrow will see an event in Bombay which may be said to inaugurate one of the greatest schemes that has come to fruition in the advance of our historic City with the march of civilisation, science and invention, and, which, if it is only one step in an infinitely larger scheme of civic expansion is at least of such importance to Bombay as a port that it will tend quickly to double the sea-borne trade of the Western Capital and so to bring to pass all the sooner the other marvellously extensive developments on land which are already under course of construction or are at least thoroughly contemplated.

The great event to which we refer is, of course the opening to-morrow of the New Alexandra Docks by His Excellency the Viceroy which will render the port able to cope with ships of the largest tonnage in the world, and as this large work, which has reached completion after many difficulties have been overcome and delays experienced, has been carried out under the auspices of the Bombay Port Trust we give below a brief introductory sketch of that well-known body's conception and previous work, as well as a history and description of the present scheme.

FORMATION OF PORT TRUST.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

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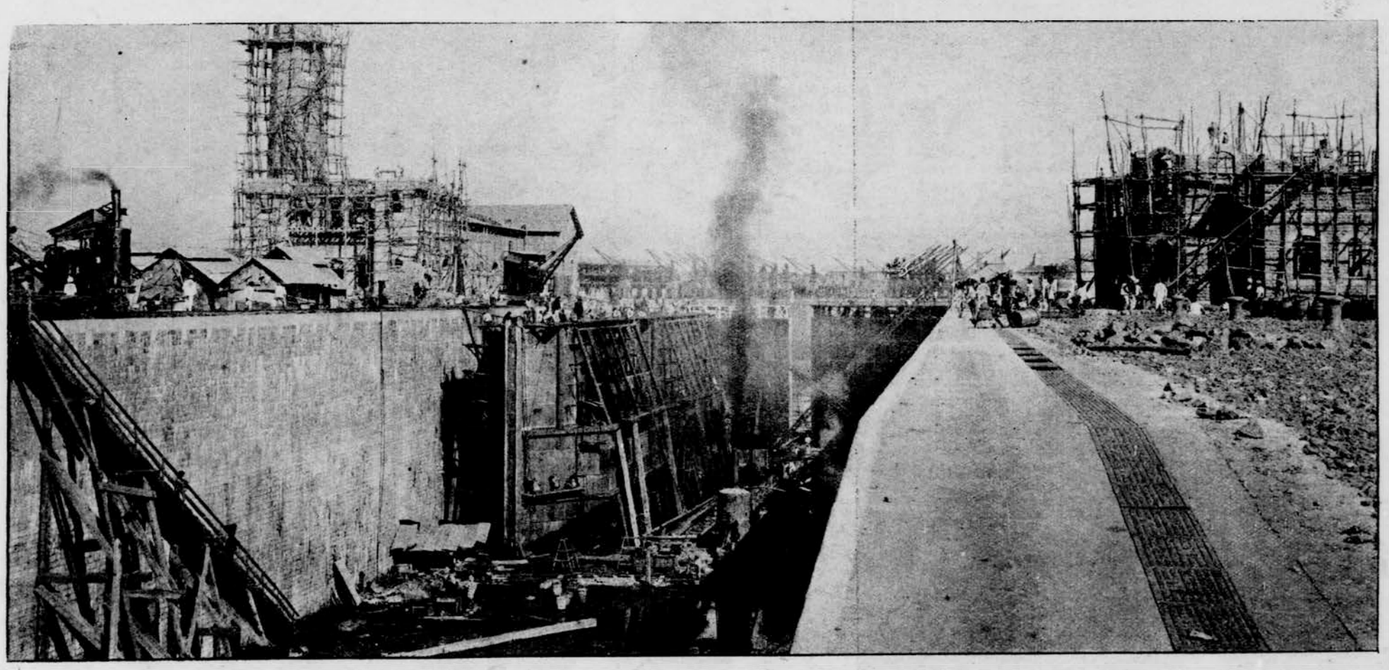
THE NEW DOCK—LOOKING TOWARDS THE NORTH.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOUR AND DOCKS.



ENTRANCE DOCK LOOKING TOWARDS THE NORTH.

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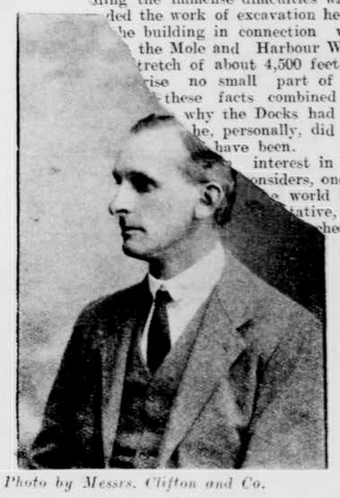

Photo by Messrs. Clifton and Co.

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HISTORY OF A GREAT PROJECT.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

The Great Scheme to be inaugurated by the Viceroy to-morrow.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

ESSENT, M. I. C. E.,

Photo by Messrs. Clifton and Co.

Chief Engineer.

To-morrow will see an event in Bombay which may be said to inaugurate one of the greatest schemes that has come to fruition in the advance of our historic City with the march of civilisation, science and invention, and, which, if it is only one step in an infinitely larger scheme of civic expansion is at least of such importance to Bombay as a port that it will tend quickly to double the sea-borne trade of the Western Capital and so to bring to pass all the sooner the other marvellously extensive developments on land which are already under course of construction or are at least thoroughly contemplated.

The great event to which we refer is, of course the opening to-morrow of the New Alexandra Docks by His Excellency the Viceroy which will render the port able to cope with ships of the largest tonnage in the world, and as this large work, which has reached completion after many difficulties have been overcome and delays experienced, has been carried out under the auspices of the Bombay Port Trust we give below a brief introductory sketch of that well-known body's conception and previous work, as well as a history and description of the present scheme.

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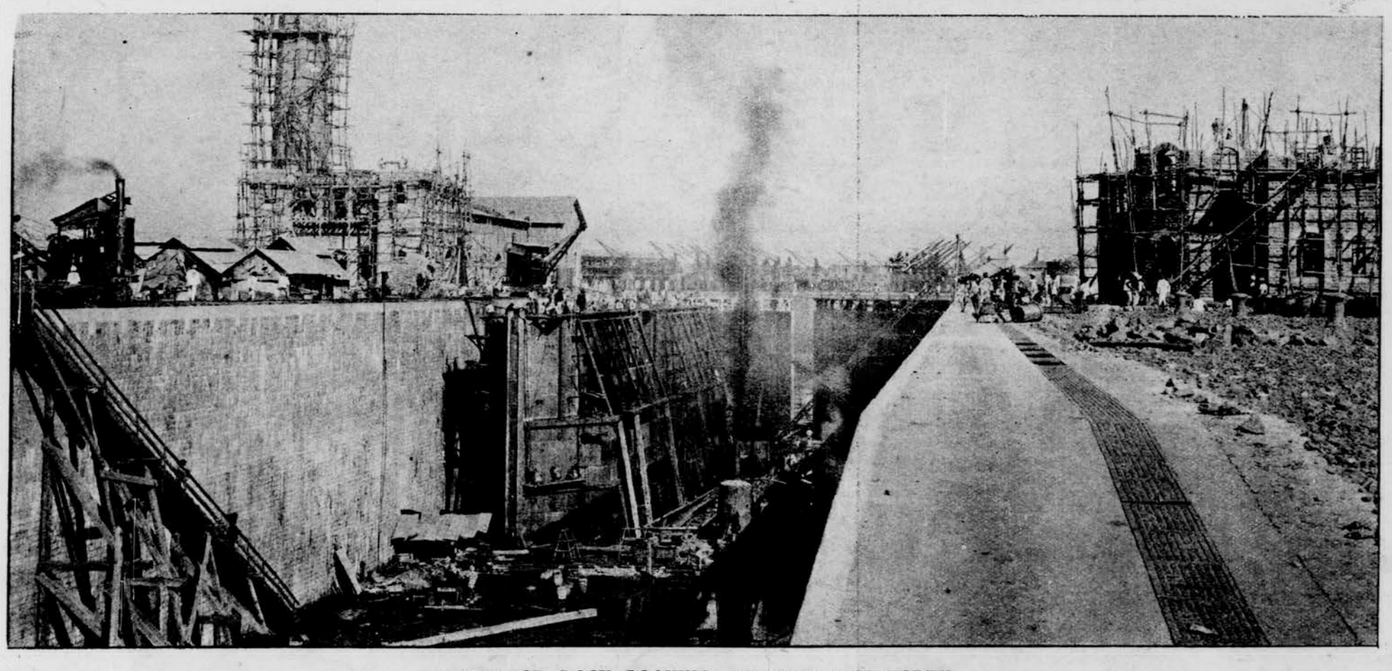

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HISTORY OF THE NEW DOCKS.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

In 1903-05 preliminary operations were started for the scheme of the New Alexandra Dock, which are at present the subject of vital interest. During the six or seven years of prosperity prior to the commencement of their construction, it was once again found that the ever-increasing export and import trade would soon demand further docking facilities, and before a plan for this work could be evolved it was necessary to provide for the Modi Bay Traffic. Consequently construction was started on the provision of large jetties at Mazagaon which formed by reclamation work were made to afford a storage of twenty-six acres with a wharf frontage of 5,800 feet. Then the Ballard Pier was extended 825 feet seaward to form the southern boundary of the area to be reclaimed by excavations from the then proposed New Docks and a powerful dredging plant with a fleet of capacious steel barges and tugs, to be used in the conveyance of excavated material, was invested in. Work in preliminary stages was then commenced with the construction of the great cofferdam which enclosed the large space for the Alexandra Dock, while a new power station was erected in the already existing docks and extensions were made to the north of the Prince's Dock in the matter of sheds and cranes and additional light railway facilities for the carrying away of freight.

This was the situation in 1905 when the Port Trust, under the Chairmanship of Sir Walter Hughes, then the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E. and the Chief Engineership of Mr. P. Glynn Messent, found themselves ready to embark on the large schemes which have since been fully engaging their attention and of which the New Docks branch has now been completed. The scheme, as approximately decided upon at this time, was that the wet dock with a dry dock opening off it should be able to cope with ships of the largest size that would be likely to trade with the port during the subsequent thirty or forty years. The standard chosen for such vessels was a thousand feet in length and a hundred feet in bredth and having a draft of thirty-six feet. Other measures were also decided upon for the wet dock, but, as some elaborate changes have been made from time to time, they need not be mentioned here. The Dry Dock was to be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet in breadth and the most up-to-date accessories in the way of sheds, sidings and cranes were to be part of the equipment. The estimated cost of the undertaking was Rs. 3,47,43,159 and on April 19, 1904 a contract for masonry and excavation was signed with the well-known firm of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves which provided for the entire completion of the work by June 1, 1911. The delay in the completion of the contract, which will be explained in detail at a later stage, was due to many insuperable causes, not the least of which is that from time to time additions to and alterations in the plans have been made. At the same time the important scheme of the Harbour Branch Port Trust Railway which has almost been completed to link the trade of the Docks with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and make a direct high-road to all parts of the interior of India was embarked on, and in addition to this a start was made on the reclamation works between Mazagon and Sewri.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

By 1905, the preliminary stages for the commencement of the work having been completed, the opportunity was taken of the first visit of the King-Emperor George V to India, when he was Prince of Wales, and on November 13, 1905 the Prince of Wales formally laid the foundation stone. The ceremony was a brilliant one, and at it were present, Lord Lamington, then Governor of Bombay, Sir Walter Hughes, then the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Chairman, Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Chief Engineer, Captain H. S. Black, R. I. M., Port Officer, Hon. Messrs. H. E. E. Procter and Charles Armstrong, both since knighted, Mr. H. E. Hart, Secretary of the Port Trust, Messrs. Ritchie, Bickel and Monteath, Chamber of Commerce members of the Trust, and the Government nominees, who included Messrs. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Collector of Customs Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who is now a baronet, Nacroji J. Gamadia and Vijbhukandas Atmaram.

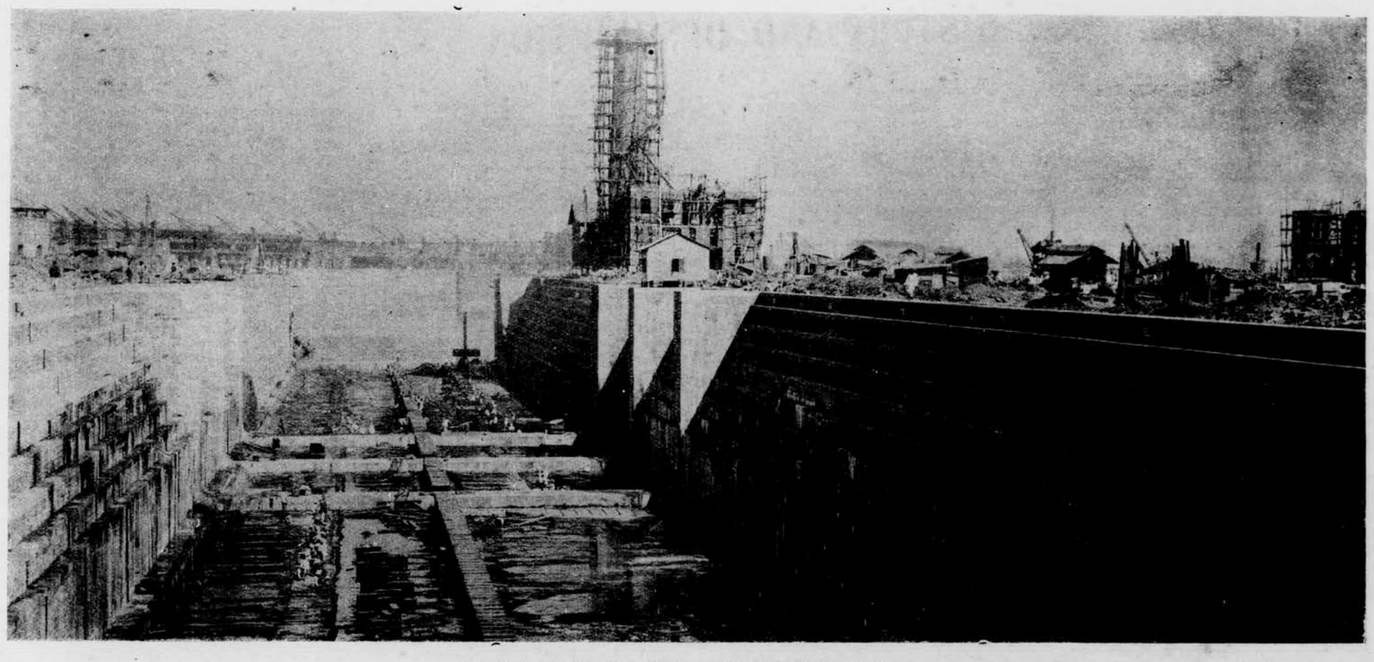
The earliest work which was the most arduous and at the same time the least noticeable in its effects was the erecting of three dams for the pumping out of the water and these were thrown up like the famous Lines of Torres Vedras in a concentric manner. Thousands of labourers were employed in the work and for five years the history of the New Docks was one of a struggle with that mighty, perhaps mightiest of all elements the sea, the power of which is so wonderfully demonstrated in Victor Hugo's famed novel which shows man's efforts to combat that element. The outer dam, by far the largest of the three cut off in a circuit of about three miles the entire area which was to be included by the Docks and their surrounding jetties, including the long stretch of Harbour Wall, while the inner dams were confined to more local work connected with the construction of the basins. The difficulties in connection with the making of the outer dam were fully obvious. The work had to be carried out in sections by sinking at various points sound isolated bases and then filling in with as much compression as possible the spaces between these with rubble composed of stone and excavated earth. Pumping had to be carried out continually for every monsoon damaged the walls of the dam so that there was always a leak at three different places at least, because of the fact that the whole, on account of currents and cross currents never had a chance to settle down in a firm and solid manner. In the meanwhile blasting and excavation was carried on as rapidly as possible, and a colony of coolies, who formed quite a little tented city in the vicinity of the works, helped to fill up the ground for the Harbour Wall which lay close to the large outer dam. Dredgers and steam-navies, formidable looking monsters which do the work of ten men, were all busily at work with the aid of about 11,000 or 12,000 workers in filling in the ground between Carnac Basin and Ballard Pier, while the gigantic pumps kept the ground inside the dam as dry as possible. As this battle, which makes one think of the Dykes of Holland, went on small railways, with fussy, but powerful little engines, dragging about trains of unwieldy looking tip-waggons, began to dart about over almost impossibly uneven ground, in zig-zag tracks, and aided greatly in the work of carrying excavated ground to those parts where filling up was necessary. The material used in filling up was, to a great extent a tenacious soil called *moorum* which was brought from the Port Trust quarries at Elephanta Island and mixed with the rubble already available.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

Thus the first five years of the undertaking went on and it must have been dispiriting to the executive staff to keep up the indomitable battle against the difficulties which often rendered a large portion of their work useless. One of the greatest troubles that had to be combated was the yearly exodus of coolies from Bombay to their native birthplaces during the monsoon. This used to happen just when labour was most wanted to combat the ravages of the heavy weather on the dam, but the labour scarcity in all the branches of work in Bombay at this time of the year is a well-known problem, the only possible solution of which is the provision of suitable house accommodation for the workers, who are quite prepared to put up with a life in roughly constructed huts at all other times of the year but the rainy season. In spite, however, of all these difficulties the work went slowly on and the large tract of land behind the Ballard Pier which used to contain not only water, but a number of imprisoned fishes, who died, much to the detriment of the neighbourhood, was gradually filled as well as was the outer tract which now comprises the large tract between the Harbour Wall and the Main Basin. The chief leaks in the dam continued to give trouble and every effort was employed by means of the aid of divers to locate them so that they might be effectually closed up. It was not, however, 1911 that the last leak was rendered ineffectual and this difficulty was of necessity one of the explanations for the delay in the completition of the work.

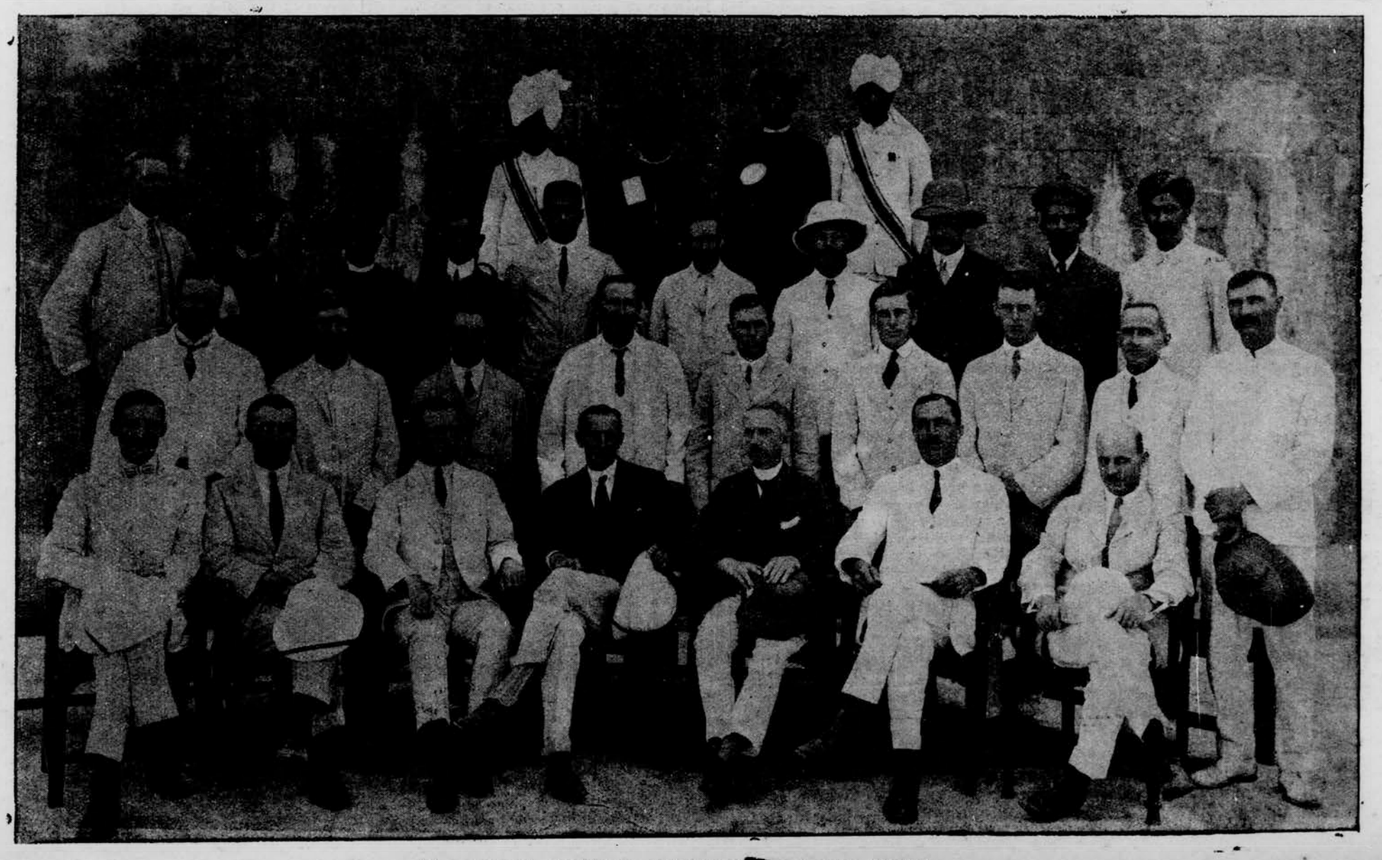
MASONRY WORK STARTED.

As soon as the work of filling in had obviated the likelihood of an inundation, and as soon as the basis had been excavated by means of blasting to its required depth, the started of building in the massive masonry of the Dock Walls was started upon and the long stretch of West Wall which lies on the land side was first taken in hand. The flanking of an enclosure which contains 491 acres of water with masonry to withstand the ravages of time is no small undertaking and the basin from the bottom to the top of the walls is about 50 feet deep. The West Wall is 2,600 feet in length which represents the length of the Dock Walls on both sides, while the south wall is 1,075 feet, the breadth of the dock. In the middle of the North Wall, however, a jetty protrudes 1,000 feet and is 425 feet broad, this giving the dock an additional frontage of 2,000 feet although it reduces the acreage of excavation. When one considers that these walls are built into the surrounding ground for distances varying from twenty-one feet at the bottom of the basin to just over seventeen feet at the top one begins to realise the immensity of the undertaking. The stone used for the walls was Hyderabad granite, a fine grey stone of good quality, and the immense task of getting the blocks into position was started some six years ago, the work carried on by the large army of employees in no way resembling in a matter of quietness the traditional construction of Solomon's Temple. Every day the outside world of Bombay,—for up to quite recently the Docks were in an isolated enclosure cut off from the rest of the city's concerns,—could shortly after mid-day hear



LATER VIEW OF THE HUGHES DRY DOCK.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE DOCK FROM THE SOUTH WALL.



Mr. SAVILE (DEPUTY ENGINEER) AND HIS STAFF.—

have continued during the wh[ole] ing on, and during this period [the] the innumerable coolies would r[un] cover and indulge in a hastily sn[ack] past.

After the masonry work of the ma[in] was well in hand a start was made [on] large work of the Harbour Wall and [the] entrance to the Docks, including the [Mole] at which the Mail boats will disemb[ark] their passengers for direct transhipment [to] the up-country Mail trains, and one of th[e] world's finest dry docks, called after Sir Walter Hughes was commenced. The Harbour Wall, which extends for a long sweep of no less than three thousand feet, was, with the Mole, a structure of masonry extending southwards to the sea, one of the largest and most difficult operations of a gigantic scheme, for both these branches of the Dock lay immediately behind the outer dam and there was continual danger, especially during the stormy season of the rains, of the work being seriously interfered with, if not damaged by the incursions of the waters of the Harbour. Here work had to be continued under difficulties, and it was only by constant pumping that the construction could be carried on. This pumping at times could not stem the inroads of the water and more than one dispiriting set-back in the work occurred. The construction of the Dry Dock was of course, an immense work in itself, but in this case the encroachment of the water from the Harbour was not a retarding factor. Later in the work of construction came the completion of the Pumping Station for the Dry Dock, but a brief description of the Docks as they look since completion will give a better idea of what has been accomplished during the past decade.

THE COMPLETE DOCKS.

THE SCHEME IN BEING.

When the Alexandra Dock has been opened for traffic there will be five entrances, the best known of which is at present the Gate in Fort Street leading across the newly constructed road on the reclaimed ground near Ballard Pier. Other entrances will most probably include the original Fort Street Gate entering the works, two new gates approaching the warehouses on Frere Road and a Gate at the Modi Bay side of the Docks. Entering at the New Gate nearest to the Ballard Pier one goes along the broad roadway in a direction which if continued would lead to the back of the Mole where there is a long berth which will used for embarking and disembarking is the details for troopships. Passing towards the berth one sees on the right a continuation of the Dock Wall towards the Ballard Pier, where smaller steamers and craft will find accommodation, and coming to the Mole itself, which is 400 feet in breadth, one walks across the broad space and admires the long pier 1,000 feet in length running from the Dock Gates outward into the deepened channel, at which the largest mail boats will have ample space to tie up, while their passengers step ashore into a railway station which is so far uncompleted; whence, after passing the inexorable Customs they will be able to whirl away by mail train to any part of India. This fine pile of masonry stands facing the open waters of the harbour is fiftted with a series of arches or alcoves let in to the masonry to break the wask of the waves. While on the Mole an interesting sight connected with the deepening of the entrance channel can be seen. Some yards from the gates of the Dock is that weird looking sea-craft known as the drilling barge, square and forbidding construction which has neverthless been the cause of many submarine unheavals which are caused by the explosion of the charges of dynamite which it embeds in the sea bottom where rocks are to be found. The drilling operations are under the charge of Mr. A. Tallman, an American gentleman. Round about this spot is a cluster of bsy dredgers, not artistic to look at, but indispensible in clearing the bottom of the ever silting channel, and in the work of demolishing the oter dam which, having completed its work is being removed in sections and taken away to be used for reclamation purposes on the other Port Trust schemes. A little further seawards is a small red boat with a crew on board, like a series of Mephistophelian imps clad in red from head to foot. This on enquiry one will find to be a Port Trust dynamite storage craft and thus it warns passing vessels of its hidden danger. From the Mole can be seen the remains of the outer dam which has played such a part in the whole of the undertaking, and, in the distance, a comprehensive idea can begained of the immense length ofthe outer Harbour Wall which will accommodate a great number of steamers, and which it is hoped to extend as far as the old Docks.

THE DOCK GATES.

Walking along the Mole dockwards one comes to the Dock Gates with their immense entrance lock. These gates are one of the most impressive sights of the whole Docks and were much more so before the Docks were flooded. On account of the lock, steamer are able to enter from the Dock regardsless of the state of the tide, a fact which will be welcomed by shipmasters who have often been occasioned delay at low tides outside the old Dock gates. The Entrance Lock itself is 750 feet long and 100 feet broad, and has a depth of 23 feet over the outer sill at the lowest ordinary spring tides, while at high water ordinary spring tides the depth is 37 feet 3 inches, so that steamers of not more than 750 feet in length drawing 22 feet of water can be taken through at any state of the tide. Only steamers larger than this, and we do not expect many in Bombay at present, will have to wait until nearly high water when both gates are opened. The Outer Gate and what is known as a storm gate lie in close proximity at the Harbour entrance, while at the other end of the Lock is an inner gate. These gates were supplied by Messrs. Head, Wrightson and Company and are wonderful structures of hollow steel made in separate compartments which can be filled with water by means of valves. The gates are opened and closed by means of a powerful hydraulic engine which controls the operation to exactitude. This hydraulic machinery was supplied by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company. In addition to the Dock Gates are two float-

HISTORY OF THE NEW DOCKS.

hich can be used as tem- supplied by Messrs. Palmer's and Iron Company. Caissons" ast he word is impro- unced in the engineering pro- perhaps not known to the gen- c by their technical term, so a on may not be out of place. Cais- e large, wedge-shaped structures ed of wood and steel which float and e sunk by means of letting water in cuttling valves. When floating high the water they can be filled into grooves the locks or dry docks and sunk into lls provided so that they act as a tem- orary gate or gates to subdivide a special section of the lock or Dry Dock if necessary, and the fact that they can be towed about renders them more useful.

THE HUGHES DRY DOCK.

While so near to it as the Entrance Lock it would be impossible to pass by so interesting a construction as the Hughes Dry Dock,

THE HON. MR. F. L. SPROTT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

which with its new pumping station lies to the right of the Entrance Lock looking seaward. That the Hughes Dry Dock is one of the most interesting and up-to-date constructions of its kind in the world is undoubtedly the case, and it is more than double the size of the Merewether Dry Dock which lies off the North-west end of the Prince's Dock. It is 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and it is an interesting fact to know that the dimensions are in accordance with the wishes of the Lords of the Admiralty so that there may be in Bombay accommodation available for our largest British battleships. It contains three central caisson grooves and sills, so that it may be converted into two portions of varying sizes according to the size the ship, it is accommodating, and it is provided with three sets of keel blocks, so that, while it is capable, when used as one dock, of accommodating the largest steamer afloat, it can be made available for four vessels up to 460 feet in length being dry-docked at same time—two side by side in the inner half and another two placed in a like manner in the outer half. These manifest facilities for dry-docking will be another boon for ships which have to undergo survey in Bombay, for they will not have to wait for protracted periods in order to secure the dry dock accommodation which

MR. J. TYERS,

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Chief Accountant.

used to be confined to the one dock which has up to the present existed.

The pumping station which has on the neck of the Mole between the Hughes Dry Dock and the Entrance Lock is a large structure which although it is already ready for working has not been quite completed externally as the scaffolding around the lately erected chimney will show. This station contains the powerful engines which will, by hydraulic power, be used for emptying the Dry Dock, opening the Dock gates and controlling the immense cranes, transit shed lifts and other hydraulically worked appurtenances in the Docks, such a capstans. Near the Pumping Station is another building nearly complete will be used as quarters for the Dockmaster of the New Dock.

THE HARBOUR WALL,

Continuing our imaginary tour of inspection along that most impressive stretch of solid masonry which comprises the Harbour Wall, and will abut on the open Harbour when the outer dam has been entirely removed, one cannot but admire this fine unbroken piece of labour under difficulties as an example of the greatness of the problem which modern man is able to conceive in the abstract and by means of unlimited labour convert into the concrete. One often hears the wonder, expressed as to how such ancient structures as the Pyramids of the Parthenon were built, or how the stones of Stonehenge were erected, but that is because we are apt to ignore the wonders with which we are daily familiar and prefer to study things which are beyond our ken because we cannot prove how they came about. How much more would an ancient Egyptian of the days of the Ptolemies or a Druid priest gaze in wonder at the construction of an immense undertaking like the Harbour Wall when crowds of people, no more educated than the workmen of his own days, under the supervision of a few skilled overseers, mould into position with mathematical exactitude in the course of a few years, what would have taken myriads of the ancient labourers to pile into rough confusion in decades or even centuries. Still it is the way of the world, especially the British world, to take things for granted and we have no doubt that many of the public who will now see the New Docks completed for the first time will not in any way be so impressed by the magnitude of the scheme as they would have been could they have seen them before the water had been let in. To on who has seen both before and after the flooding the work seems all the greater a tribute both to those who planned it and those who carried it out. The Harbour Wall is already equipped with the latest type of hook-shaped double bollards for mooring purposes and will provide at present berthing accommodation for a large number of ships, while, all along, at intervals steps are let in running down to the water line so that lascars and sailors may be facilitated in the work of chipping and painting their ships' plates to which congenial task they are usually relegated when in port. Before the flooding of the main dock basin, the outer dam acted as a reef round the Harbour Wall and a pretty low-lying lagoon of clear water was formed, but, with the demolition of the dam, the waters of the Harbour have risen higher and one has not any longer a feeling of being cut off from the sea. It is proposed before long to continue this wall another 3,000 feet so that it will ultimately reach the south end of Victoria Dock making a complete stretch for berthing of 6,000 feet. This will convert Bombay into an exceptionally big port and will at the same necessitate the abolition of the existNorth East end on which we now find ourselves, and by glancing along the East Wall, a sweep of 2,600 feet, towards the Entrance Lock or by looking diagonally to the South-west Corner, and veering round Northwards until we are looking across the North Wall directly westwards a distance of 1,075 feet the eye gains an idea of the large tract of water space for the turning and manipulating of boats, and of the extensive berthing accommodation provided within the Gates of the Dock. This basin provides seventeen berths for steamers of from 500 feet to 520 feet in length, so that, while on both the East and West Walls five of the largest steamers likely to visit the East can find accommodation at one time, making ten steamers in all, there is still ample room along the South Wall and on the North Wall and central jetties for a number boats of more moderate length, and although, the Alexandra Dock will only be used for boats of larger tonnage, still there will usually be room for a much larger number of vessels than seventeen at a time.

SHEDS AND WAREHOUSES.

One of the features of the New Docks is the admirable arrangement that has been made for the disembarkation or storage of goods or *vice-versa*. The jetties which align all the walls are equipped with a number of already completed transit sheds of most up-to-date design which when complete will number no less than twenty-one. These sheds vary in size and according to the ratio of the trade of the various shipping firms and companies which use them so will they be allocated. They range from one to three storeys in height, the largest measuring 400 feet long by 128 feet wide, the two-storeyed sheds measuring 400 feet long by 107 feet wide and the sheds of one storey will have the same measurement. On the West Wall and South Wall of these sheds about nine in number are practically completed, while on the jetty two more are facilitated by a network of railway sidings which will total no less than twenty-six miles in length and will run to all parts of the docks both before and behind the transit sheds, thus linking up each particular steamer direct with the railway through the Port Trust branch and obviating the delay of goods in port, to their damage or to the loss by dilatoriness in transport of the up-country consignee. We have heard much of the marvellous expansion of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, of their large mileage of gradient sidings for goods at Kalyan and of the new Port Trust goods yard of about forty miles of sidings at Wadhali beyond Sewri where the goods will receive a general sorting and classification. These sidings will run both on the East and West sides by way of the Port Trust Railway to the main line and will effectually deal with the large trade which will, no doubt, be continually passing through the docks. Besides these sidings ample room will be provided all round the docks for vehicular traffic of other kinds. Thus it will be seen that in regards arrangements for railway transit the Docks will be equipped fully so that they may enter into the general scheme whereby the highways to and from Bombay both by land and sea are to be as highly efficient to cope with a large trade as those of the largest and most advanced European or American ports.

CRANES AND OTHER ACCESSORIES.

When one comes to recapitulate the many items of use and interest connected with a tremendous undertaking like that of the New Docks the puzzle is to be able to remember all the minor points which, although important and essential in themselves, are apt to be forgotten while taking into consideration the larger branches of the work. One of the most striking accessories without which the work of a dock could not proceed is the large army of cranes which line the quays and rear their heads into the air like so many gigantic giraffes, if the simile may be pardoned in discussing such a business-like project. At present the majority of these huge machines which are worked by hydraulic power and have a lifting capacity of 35 cwt. are ranged in a long line along the West Wall, where they tower into the sky and make an imposing array. Each stands on a high platform mounted on four huge legs running on rails and underneath these stands run ordinary railway metals so that trucks may be run underneath the line of bridges thus formed. The cranes can be moved along their own lines to the place in which they may be wanted. Round the masonry coping of the entire docks runs a series of pipes in channels or culverts containing a fresh water supply for the use of the boats so that each boat will be able to take in a supply of fresh water close at hand. This installation has been remarkably laid down and is built into the masonry in an extremely neat manner. The whole of the Alexandra Dock is, moreover, fitted with the most recent type of installation for the suppression of fire, so that, even if a fire were to occur either on board ship,—which in tropical climates is by no means an unheard of happening,—or in one of the transit sheds and warehouses—a much less possible eventuality, owing to the fireproof nature of their construction—there is every appliance at hand wherewith to combat it, or hold it in check until the arrival of other aid. All the sheds and buildings throughout the docks are connected up with the headquarters building by an elaborate telephonic system, which will enable the authorities to find out what is going on in any part of this large area at any time they may wish for the information. All the moorings and berths are fitted with the latest type of the hook-shaped bollards, and for the benefit of the general information we [illegible] bollard, one of those squat [illegible] projecting up out of the [illegible] which [illegible] cannot [illegible] type of the new [illegible] dock is not confined to sitting [illegible] but there is less chance of cables slipping than was the case with the old fashioned round type. Capstans worked by hydraulic power have also a place amongst the many fittings of the Alexandra Dock. A mammoth floating crane designed to lift as much as a sixty tons load and with a forty foot overhang, is to be a novel part of the equipment of the Dock and its delivery in Bombay shortly by the makers, Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company is expected.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK.

A TALK WITH MR. WILLS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Docks are completed as far as the actual entrance of boats is concerned, there remains yet a good deal of work to be done on the quays and jetties. The transit sheds and warehouses cannot yet be said to be complete except in some instances, and the railway sidings have yet to be made finally shipshape, although this is a comparatively small question. There will have to be much tidying up at the entrances and also levelling of ground and the removal of boulders, all of which will take time. When one comes to think of the thousand and one small necessities which can hardly be thought of until the main scheme is completed, one can realise what a complicated business is a large undertaking of this kind, and there is no wonder that an undertaking of the kind cannot be brought about without much time and consideration.

A most interesting person in connection with the New Docks Scheme is Mr. Wills of the contracting firm Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves who is at present in Bombay, and will be presented to the Viceroy on the occasion of the opening ceremony. Mr. Wills, who is a tall and hale old gentleman, with a genial manner told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that this was by no means his first visit to Bombay. He rather thought it was his eighth as he had come out here from season to season to see how the work was proceeding. In reply to a question regarding the delay in finishing the Docks, Mr. Wills replied that there were several reasons attributable to that fact and that he was not only not surprised at the delay but could have foretold it. It was naturally due to the circumstances which attended the work.

Asked his opinion as to how much leakage had delayed the progress of the works and whether this could not have been avoided, Mr. Wills, with a smile, which suggested that naturally the average layman never took into consideration the fact that there might be natural difficulties, said that the building of a dam where there was a tide was always a difficult matter. A quickly erected dam could not be expected to withold water at all points but must have reasonable time to settle and this time, with our Indian monsoon weather was never sufficient. The method of constructing a dam, continued Mr. Wills, was to choose certain points whereupon to form a nucleus and then to fill in between these. There were ever so many factors working against the dam-makers under such circumstances, and, as the sea always looked for an outlet, there was more than likely to be one or more weak spots which it was not only difficult to detect, but also extremely hard to remedy when the material deposited had not time to settle down gradually. There had always been three leaks in the dam at the New Docks which had given trouble, but that was a contingency which was more or less anticipated.

Another point which Mr. Wills mentioned as a factor in delaying the works was one which, he said, was not only peculiar to Bombay, but was in his experience a world-wide problem. This was the scarcity of labour which had been experienced during the period of construction. In all big undertakings, scarcity of labour had to be put up with whatever might be the cause responsible for it. Of course, in Bombay the scar- [illegible] seasons of the year [illegible] and business [illegible] instinct of the [illegible] disputes [illegible] Then again said Mr. Wills, the fact that many extensions had been thought of and brought into effect which entailed more work than was originally contemplated had, as could only naturally have been expected, caused the work to last longer than it had at first been estimated would be the case. Disregarding the immense difficulties which had attended the work of excavation he referred to the building in connection with the berths on the Mole and Harbour Wall, which large stretch of about 4,500 feet altogether comprise no small part of the undertaking. All these facts combined explained the reason why the Docks had not completed soon and he, personally, did not expect that they could have been.

Mr. Wills takes a keen interest in City of Bombay, which, he considers, is one of our most finely built cities in the world and which, he said to our representative, he thought to be a finer city than Manchester. Having had occasion to have seen many great works of constructions, including dock construction schemes, Mr. Wills had no hesitation in saying that he thought the New Alexandra Dock would rank amongst the first docks in the world.

Mr. H. E. HART.

Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE SCHEME.

The commencement and completion of the Alexandra Dock has lasted through the regimes of three Governors of Bombay. The foundation stone was laid in 1905, by the King, then Prince of Wales, during the tenure of office of Lord Lamington. After this there was an *inter regnum* of about a year in which Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie acted as Governor until the arrival of Sir George Clarke, or as we now know him, Lord Sydenham, in 1907. Lord Sydenham was Governor of Bombay during the greatest period of construction and handed over charge of his office to Lord Willingdon in the April of last year. The present officials of the Port Trust who have had executive work in connection with the New Docks, are Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Trust since 1910, when he succeeded Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Chief Engineer of the Trust, who was present at the opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock, Mr. H. E. Hart, Secretary of the Trust since 1901, when he succeeded Sir F. G. Dumayne, who became Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commission. Mr. Hart was also present at the opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock. Mr. L. H. Savile has been Deputy Engineer of the New Docks Works since the construction commenced and he has been ably supported in his work by a large staff including Messrs. D. Mercer, Royston, Pollard, who has now left India, and many others. Representing the contractors Mr. Rowdon has been in charge residentially, while from time to time Mr. Wills, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, has come to India periodically. All these officials, one is sure, deserve the well-merited congratulations, which they no doubt will receive officially for having brought to completion an immense and arduous work which must have cost them days of anxiety, but which has now been brought to a successful end. They may be proud of their work for it will undoubtedly add to the prosperity of our port to a very great extent, and no one can but thank them for the good they have effected for our City by the dint of their unstinted labours.

Mr. JOHN HENRY TALLMAN.

Submarine Drilling Expert, Bombay Port Trust.

TRUSTEES FOR THE PORT OF BOMBAY, 1914.

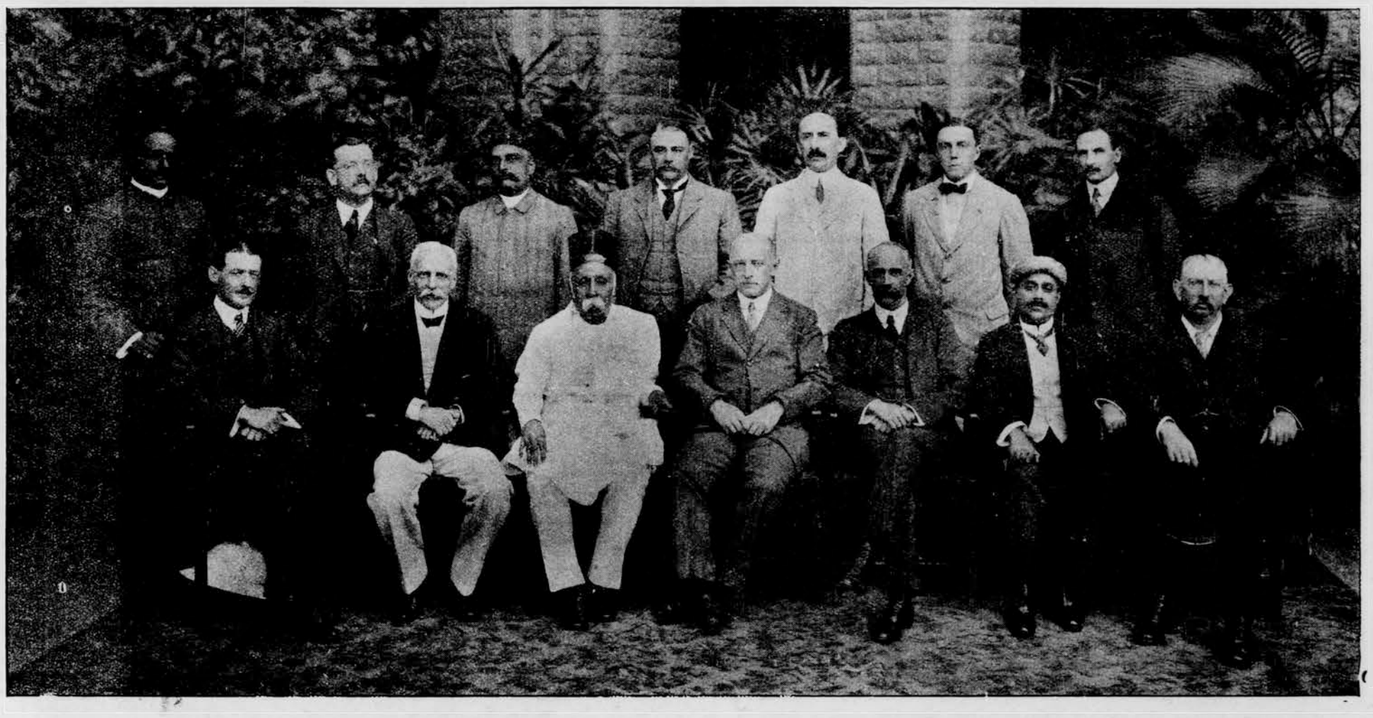


Photo by Messrs. Clifton and Co.

Standing Row (from left to right). Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. Devidas Madhawji Thakersey, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. H. H. Froom, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty.

Sitting Row.—Major H. A. L. Hepper, Sir Charles Armstrong, Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Camadia, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott (Chairman) Sir Henry Procter, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. H. R. Greaves.

VICTORIA DOCK PASSAGE.

Having crossed the intervening 425 feet where one sees the solitary encapments of egregious coolies and other menials one comes to the beginning of the passage at the North-eastern corner. Here, extending northwards, for some yards a new gate or passage has been commenced of 100 feet in breadth. At the opening of this passage a sill of Aberdeen granite has been built in, as it is more durable than the Indian material and one of the new newly built caissons has been fitted into the sill to act as a gate and keep the water now in the Docks from percolating through the rubble dam with which the remainder of the passage has been closed up. The present contractors, Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, have not undertaken in their contract to complete this passage, which was an afterthought in the drawing-up of the general scheme, but when completed it will be about 1,000 feet long and will narrow in breadth until at the juncture with the Victoria Dock it will measure 80 feet across. Part of the Carnac Basin has already been reclaimed in connection with this scheme.

THE MAIN BASIN.

We now turn to the Main Basin at the ing Carnac Basin which will be filled in before long. Concurrent with this scheme is the proposed opening of a passage to connect the Alexandra Dock with the Victoria Dock, so that smaller boats entering the Harbour may proceed into Dock direct. To view the commencement of this work the visitor must move westwards from the Harbour Wall across the intervening reclaimed ground towards the Main Basin. This reclaimed ground is about 425 feet in breadth and will soon be well filled with more transit sheds and a network of sidings similar to that already constructed on the West, South and North Walls, but so far the work, although under construction is at a much less advanced stage than similar work elsewhere within the confines of the New Docks.

finished and others are in the course of construction. The walls are not ornamental, being of black ashlar stone, but everything about the construction is utilitarian and extremely neat. The sheds are practically fire-proof, and are constructed internally almost entirely of steel joist work, with floors, staircases and doorways of that non-inflammable composition ferro-concrete. In the larger buildings the lower storeys protrude so that their flat roofs form a platform in front of the storey above. The compartments of these sheds are also rendered fire-proof and the top roofs are of a double thickness of tiles upon corrugated iron to withstand the ravages of weather. Truly, these sheds which are of course, as their name suggests only intended for temporary use, admirably appointed and there should be no more complaints of loss sustained by damage to goods exposed to monsoon which has been the case in previous years.

In addition to transit sheds there are well under course of construction three immense warehouses for the storage of duty-paid goods. These warehouses two of which will be four-storeyed are being built near Frere Road on the extreme West of the Docks and the railway sidings running between will aid in the transhipment of goods thereto from the transit sheds. Merchants who wish to store goods in these Port Trust Warehouses will be enabled to do so with safety at a nominal rate, for the warehouses, like the sheds, will be equipped in a manner which will conduce to the careful preservation of any good deposited therein. The four-storeyed warehouses will both measure [illegible] feet long by 110 feet deep, while the three-sto[illegible] Building will be [illegible] feet long by 110 [illegible] Lit[illegible] the [illegible] the wareho[illegible] to [illegible] fo[illegible] ic lifts an[illegible] fo[illegible] packed in such[illegible] cles.

MILES OF RAILWAY SIDINGS.

The trade of the New Docks will be

NAVAL DEBATE.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

STRATEGIC VALUE.

ADEQUATE FORCE DEMANDED.

NAVAL POLICY IN PACIFIC AND FAR EAST.

FURTHER DISCUSSION NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in the Committee on the Naval Estimates, Mr. Aubrey Herbert moved a resolution demanding the maintenance of an adequate force in the Mediterranean in view of the present strategic and political situation and the need for protecting the route to India.

In reply, Sir Edward Grey made a general statement regarding British policy. He said Mr. Churchill's provision for the Mediterranean could not be described as an abandonment of that position.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day during the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Churchill maintained that the arrangement, made in 1909 that the Admiralty should maintain the Eastern Fleet and double the strength of the Australian unit, had been observed broadly, though the anticipations had not been fulfilled with regard to the types of vessels. Both Australia and New Zealand had made enquiries thereanent and explanations had been given.

The future development of the British naval policy in the Pacific and the Far East must undoubtedly be further discussed with the Dominions interested.

AUSTRALIAN LIBERAL LEADER'S VIEWS.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL CONFERENCE ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, March 19.

Mr. Millen, the Liberal leader, states that Mr. Churchill's speech on the Navy Estimates, demonstrates the advisability of another Imperial Conference on defence. He does not believe that Mr. Churchill's suggestion of the Imperial squadron or the despatch of the Dominion ships to Home waters will find acceptance in Australia.

TURKEY'S PACIFIC ASSURANCES

NO BRITISH FINANCIAL BOYCOTT.

With reference to Turkey he pointed out that the Government had used diplomatic influence to preserve the Turkish Empire. There had been no financial boycotting of Turkey so far as we were concerned. The Government could not press the British financiers to lend money to Turkey. We had had the most explicit assurances from the Turkish Government in the last few weeks that it desires to put its house in order and so do nothing to upset the peace of Europe.

THE AEGEANS AS A HOSTILE BASE.

If it were found that Greece was fortifying the Islands ceded to her in the Aegeans the British Government would sympathise with and acquiesce in any measured adopted by the Powers to prevent the Islands being used as a base against Turkey and would do their best to protect Turkey. The motion was withdrawn.

MR. BALFOUR INJURED WHILE MOTORING.

STRUCK ON THE NOSE WITH A STONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, while motoring at Nice, was struck by a stone thrown by a boy which made a deep gash on the bridge of his nose.

RUSSIAN ARMY APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 19.

General Yanouchkevitch, Director of Military Academy, has been appointed Chief of General Staff.

SERIOUS TENSION IN ULSTER.

PRECAUTIONS BY AUTHORITIES.

ARMED SENTRIES GUARD CASTLE ARMOURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The tension in Ulster is growing, and the authorities are taking precautions. A detachment of the First Norfolks has arrived at Carrickfergus. Sentries with fixed bayonets are posted day and night at the Castle armoury, while the guards at the barracks at Enniskillen and Armagh have been doubled and civilians prevented from entering.

Captain Craig has arrived in Belfast and to-day conferred with the Ulster Unionist Council regarding the arrangements for Sir Edward Carson's forthcoming visit.

Forty motor-cyclist volunteers have left Belfast under secret orders. The police have sent no orders to follow the movements of the leading Unionists, but are watching the various Ulster battalions. The guards at the military barracks throughout Ulster where stores are kept have been doubled.

MOTIVES OF THE BRITISH COVENANT.

ENFORCED ELECTION OR "STAND BY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Viscount Milner in a long interview, stated that the motives of the organisers of the British Covenant were to aid in forcing an immediate appeal to the country or in an alternative to stand by Ulster during the interregnum till the electors had pronounced judgment.

PREMIER HAS AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

MR. BALFOUR HURRIEDLY SUMMONED TO LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mr. Asquith this morning had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace, prior to the debate in the Commons. It is supposed that the Ulster position was discussed.

It is also understood that Mr. Balfour is hurrying to London on receipt of a telegram from the Opposition.

ELECTIONS IN TRANSVAAL.

VICTORY FOR LABOURITES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 19.

The Transvaal Provincial Council elections were fought on the issue of deportations. The polling was heavy. Twenty-three Labourites were elected by overwhelming majorities, and the Labourites have the majority of one in the Council. The candidates elected include the leaders who were prominent in the recent strike.

PRINCE OF WALES AT COPENHAGEN.

DECORATED BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Copenhagen to-day. His Royal Highness was decorated by the King with the Order of Elephant.

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

JAY GOULD BEATS COVEY (HOLDER.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

In the match for the Lawn Tennis Championship of the World, Jay Gould, (amateur), defeated the professional champion, Covey (holder)—6—0, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, 5—6, 6—1.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge left privately last night for Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Commerce and Industry Department, is leaving for Bombay to-night to be present at the opening of the Alexandra docks in Bombay and returns to Delhi on Monday.

INDIAN FINANCE.

PROJECTED INCREASE IN GOLD RESERVE.

CAN INDIAN GOLD BE EMPLOYED IN LONDON?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Roberts, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Scott Robertson said that the total amount of gold now, held in the London Paper Currency Reserve and the Good Standard Resrve is £10,420,000 sterling. At the rate of interest earned in the past year by the interest-bearing of the Gold Standard Reserve the sum of £10,420,000 would earn £350,301 per annum; but of the gold in question, £6,100,000 which is part of the Paper Currency Reserve, could not under the existing Currency law be held otherwise than in metallic form. It was decided in 1912, to increase the amount of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve to five millions. The question whether and by how much it shall be further increased is under consideration.

With reference to the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission Sir Scott Robertson asked:—"Was it not conceivable in the event of a financial crisis in London that Indian gold might be employed?"

Mr. Roberts: "I think it is not conceivable that these Reserves belonging to India would be used except in the interst of India herself."

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN LONDON.

RECOMMENDATION FOR L. C. C. GRANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Education Committee of the London County Council has recommended to the Council a grant of two thousand sterling per annum for the maintenance of a school of Oriental Studies at the London Institution.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNING BODY.

Lord Chelmsford and Sir Henry Cotton were appointed the Council's representatives in the governing body of the school.

ARRESTED MISSIONARY IN CONGO.

PORTUGAL ASSURES PUBLIC TRIAL BY CIVIL COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Portugal has replied to the representations of the British Minister in Lisbon that the Reverend Bowskill shall be tried by a civil court, and that she will see full justice done. Portugal guarantees that should the tribunal include military officials the fairness of the trial will be in no way prejudiced thereby. The trial will be public. The British Consul at Loanda will therefore be able to attend.

LORD WOLSLEY'S STATUE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Government has granted a site in Trafalgar Square for an equestrian statue of Lord Wolseley. The Committee, which includes Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, appeals for funds therefor.

CHANGES IN CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT OPENING OF CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 18.

The Convention has opened to amend the provisional Constitution. The Foreign Minister, Sunpaochi, read President Yuanshihkai's message pointing out the restrictions which the Constitution imposed on the Government and its unsuitability to the present conditions in China. He said he was convinced that the members would rectify the Constitution and give peace and prosperity to the people of China.

THE SHAHKOT RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 19.

Further news from Nowshera shows that five out of the total of the nine raiders in the Shahkot case were captured and the stationmaster was rescued unhurt.

GAEKWAR'S STATUE.

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT BARODA.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Mar. 19.

The ceremony of unveiling the Gaekwar's equestrian statue opposite the main gate of the public park, took place on Tuesday evening before a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, which included Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani and the Princes and Princesses of the Baroda family, the Maharaja of Indore, the two Maharanis and sister of the Holkar, the officiating Resident, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, Mr. B. L. Gupta, the ex-Dewan, a number of Sardars, Darakdars and leading citizens.

The road from the Kothi to the Park was gaily decorated. From the Luxmivilas Palace to the Park the entire road was lined with State troops in uniform with regimental colours. Their Highnesses the Holkar and the Gaekwar started from the Palace in a gold carriage and four when a salute of 19 guns was fired in honour of the Holkar. Their Highnesses the Maharanis, Princes, Princesses and the officiating Resident were seated on a dais in the middle of a large shamiana which was artistically decorated.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Mr. Gokhale, one of the Secretaries of the Jubilee Committee, explaining that the statue of the Maharaja Gaekwar was erected at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 raised by public subscriptions in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness's reign.

Recounting some of the reforms of the Gaekwar, Mr. Gokhale said that they were not the result of the natural progress of the times unconsciously brought about, but consciously and deliberately worked out by the Gaekwar. The statue symbolised the modern spirit of progress.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, the ex-Dewan in requesting the Holkar to unveil the statue, eulogised the Gaekwar's services. He said: "I deem it a privilege in being called upon to take part in to-day's proceedings, and it is a source of great pleasure to me that the last public function which I have to assist, should be on so happy and auspicious an occasion. An account of the origin and erection of this statue has been read out to you, and the encomiums which have been justly bestowed on His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar in that report need not be repeated by me. They will find an echo in every home in this Raj, and in the heart of every man outside the Raj who knows His Highness or who has followed the history of his government in this State."

TRIBUTE OF LOVE AND ADMIRATION.

"It is no secret that this statue has stood in its present place for some months, and that the storms and rains of one monsoon—the heaviest within living memory—beat on its devoted head. But we never saw it—we were not supposed to see it. We passed by it in respectful silence awaiting its formal unveiling. We shall lift our eyes and see it for the first time to-day in the full splendour of this august assembly. A statue is generally erected and unveiled in the absence of the dignitary whom it represents, may be after his demise or after he has laid down the reins of office or power. It is fortunate that this statue is being unveiled in the presence of its illustrious original, and no less fortunate that the unveiling is at the hands of his illustrious brother ruling chief who prides with the Gaekwar, in the traditions and glory of the past Maratha history. But this statue commemorates no victories such as those that were won of old by the brave Maratha soldiers in many sanguinary battles. It is not stained with blood of innocent victims or vanquished foes. It commemorates a nobler victory, the conquest of famine, social evil and ignorance, and the achievement of many religious legislative and administrative reforms. It marks the completion of a quarter century of peaceful and progressive administration conducted by an enlightened and benevolent Prince striving incessantly for the good of his people. It is a tribute of love and admiration by a contented and grateful people to their ruler. It is the first one of its kind in Baroda, for no other statue of any Baroda ruler adorns any part of the city. The day is also most auspicious as it is the fifty-first anniversary of His Highness's birthday. The statue represents His Highness in his present prime of life and will ever retain unchanged in inflexible bronze those manly features. But time deals less gently with living flesh; he spares not the bloom of beauteous cheeks nor the noble brow of manhood. Kings cannot arrest his destructive fingers. But be it even so. May His Highness live long to outgrow his resemblance to this statue and live in honour, health and happiness to a ripe old age, and when at the golden jubilee of his regin people will look at his venerable face, adorned with silvery hair and beaming with wisdom and benevolence of age, they will point at this statue and say, "This was our beloved Maharaja over a quarter of a century ago."

MAHARJA HOLKAR'S TRIBUTE.

His Highness the Holkar then addressed the gathering. He said: "The foremost feeling in my mind in accepting the invitation to unveil the statue of your illustrious ruler has the origin in warm friendship that has existed between our houses. Added to it is my admiration for many great qualities of which His Highness has given evidence not only in the administration of his State but also in public utterances as a leader of thought and action in our country. His Highness has lived in the full light of the day and has ample experience of the fierce light that beats upon a Throne. Not only in his State but all over India his name and fame are familiar to the public. All that I venture is to bring out shortly what to my mind seem some distinctive features of his career. He has earnestly sought to persuade his countryman to give up the obsolete ideals of individual and social life and in the State he has initiated some notable reforms towards that end. The opportunities for doing good within the reach of a ruler of a Native State are unique in some respects. Peace and security of life and property reign throughout the country, thanks to British Rule. (Cheers.) To British rule we also owe those ideals of progress which are fast permeating the time-honoured institutions of Indian social life. But the initiative has to come from within. In Native States owing to the close personalties which bind the ruler to the people there is room for considerable amount of wise initiative on the part of the administration. His Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao is leading the way in respect of such reforms as compulsory education and social legislation, and the progress of these reforms is being closely followed by other Native States, and I have no doubt that his example in Baroda will in the course of time be followed by many others. In this and in other ways His Highness has shown that he possesses the spirit of a pioneer. In his fairly long rule of 30 years he has steadily pursued the good of his people, irrespective of caste or creed. Mistakes he might have made, but the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything. I have not the slightest doubt that His Highness's name will go down to prosterity as that of a man who rose much above his surroundings in every respect, as one who tried to do his utmost for the people of his State, and as one who was actuated by the highest motives of patriotism. This statue will serve to remind the future generations, if I may say so, of the greatest of Baroda's rulers. I have much pleasure in unveiling it."

The statue was then unveiled, the Guard of Honour giving the Royal Salute. A salute of 21 guns was afterwards fired by the State Artillery. The function closed with a speech by the Secretary of the Committee thanking His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for his courtesy in accepting their invitation to perform this pleasant ceremony. The Nagar Sheth then presented garlands and bouquets to the distinguished guests.

In the evening the Maharaja Gaekwar gave a garden party in the Luxmi Vilas Palace grounds which were beautifully illuminated. The numerous guests were entertained by nautch dancing, music and a cinema performance and the party closed with a magnificient display of fireworks which were greatly admired.

DELHI SEDITION CASE.

AN ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

Mr. V. Connolly, First Class Magistrate of Delhi, resumed the hearing of the case against Amir Chand and others charged under sections 302, I. P. C., 120 (B) I. P. C. and 4, 5 and 6 of Act VI of 1908.

An application for bail on behalf of Hanwant Sahai, one of the accused, on the ground that the adjournment was not made on his behalf or at his request and was not supported by him was refused, as the offences with which he is charged was not bailable. It had been made to appear to His Excellency the Governor-General-in Council that there is reason to believe that during a period commencing from about the 1st day of May 1913 to date at Delhi, Lahore and other places the accused committed offences punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. D. Petrie, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was thereupon ordered and authorised by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council under the provision of section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prefer a complaint against and prosecute (1) Amir Chand, son of Hukum Chand (2) Sultan Chand, son of Ratan Chand (3) Abad Behari, son of Gobind Lal (4) Hanwant Sahai, all of Delhi (5) Bal Raj, son of Hans Raj (6) Balmokand (7) Ragobir Sharma (8) Dina Nath, son of Gajju Mal, all of Lahore for the said offences under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Pardon has been granted to Dina Nath, one of the accused.

BRUTAL MURDERS RECALLED.

APPEALS AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCES DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 19.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Pigot and Mr. Justice Rafique dismissed the appeal of one Chidammi and three others who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore for the murder of a woman and a child by burning them.

The motive of the crime was to get the deceased out of the way and thus help a certain property litigation, in which the principal accused was interested.

It appears that the accused decoyed the deceased to a field at midnight and set fire to them, charred bones being discovered next morning.

One of the accused made a confession and related the story of a carefully premeditated and singularly brutal murder. The sentences of death were confirmed.

THREATS TO A PROSECUTION WITNESS.

POLITICAL DACOIT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar 19.

Butto Kristo Chuckerbuty, the accused in the Gopalpur political dacoity case, which is being tried by the Special Magistrate of Faridpur, was yesterday placed before the Joint Magistrate on a charge of threatening a prosecution witness in the dacoity case and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The "Pioneer" states that it is now settled that the Hon. Mr. Lyon, member of the Executive Council, Bengal, will proceed Home on six months' leave from the 4th April and Mr. Beatson Bell will officiate during his absence.

CALMETTE TRAGEDY.

M. CAILLAUX'S RESIGNATION.

SEVERE BLOW TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 19.

A general feeling prevails that the Government has received a severe blow by the resignation of M. Caillaux and that the chances of the Republican Federation, headed by M. Barthou and M. Briand, at the forthcoming elections have been strengthened. It is expected that M. Monis will resign, at least temporarily, in order to give evidence before the Rochette Commission of Enquiry.

PARIS, March 20.

M. Monis has resigned. Madame Caillaux in an interview said she regretted more and more shooting M. Calmette in a moment of mental aberration.

CHARTERED BANK MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Presiding at a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Sir M. C. Turner said, that it had been decided to open a branch at Peking.

It was impossible to look for great improvement in trade in China until her finances had been put in order.

He suggested that the Powers should reduce or abolish Boxer indemnity payments in return for which they might arrange for the abolition of "likin" on foreign goods-paying only the customs duty of 5 per cent. He referred to India's adverse balance in trade and thought that over-importation was symptomatic of India's increased spending capacity. He endorsed Sir William Meyer's statement that "staying power of Indian People had increased."

The collapse of native banks was entirely due to an absolute disregard of the elementary principles of banking. The position of European banks had not been impaired. It had even been strengthened.

Sir M C Turner paid a tribute to the prompt and skilful action of the syndicate which restored confidence by taking over the silver and extolled the currency commission's report which he said would dispel many misapprehensions and show that the Government of India had not mismanaged finances as was believed.

He agreed with most of the conclusions of the commission, notably in regard to the more liberal granting of loans to presidency banks from treasury balances, while the mercantile community of India would much appreciate.

As regards a state bank he endorsed the opinion of Mr. Robert Campbell of the National Bank of India that it would be a serious and new departure for the Government of India to interest itself in a State Bank.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The death is announced of Judge Plumber, the ex-Chief Judge of Mysore

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Mudge Branfoot.

Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Mudge Branfoot, K.C.I.E., had the reputation of being the ablest physician in Madras in the eighties, where he filled successively the posts of Resident Surgeon at the General Hospital, professor in the Medical College, junior physician in the General Hospital and Superintendent of the Government Maternity Hospital. In 1898 he was posted as Principal Medical officer, Rangoon district and was promoted Surgeon General with the Madras Government in 1901. Two years later he retired from service, when he became president of the India Office Medical Board, and member of the Army Advisory Board.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 19.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge conveying the 3rd M.B., R. G. A. moving in relief from Cairo to Quetta is expected to arrive at Karachi at noon on the 25th instant.

The appointment of Mr. T. Sadasiva Ayyar, B.A., M.L., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Madras, in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice P. R. Sundara Ayyar has been gazetted as having received the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

On behalf of the defendants, Stuart Smith and Allan, in the suit of the Bank of Burma versus A. Mower and S. S. Clifford, Direstors, and R. F. Strachan (Manager) and Stuart Smith and Allan, Auditors, Mr. De Glanville has filed an appeal in the Chief Court against the order of Mr. Justice Young (sitting on the original side) who granted the application of the official liquidator for the suit. The only ground of the appeal is that the appellants were not officers of the bank either *de jure* or *de facto* and that the court had no jurisdiction to act under Section 214 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR COLLECTORS.

ELECTED CHAIRMEN ON LOCAL BOARDS.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTIONS IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

MOTIONS LOST OR WITHDRAWN.

GOVERNMENT PROMISE PARTIAL SUPPORT.

At Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Council discussion was continued on Mr. Banerjea's resolution advocating that real power should be given to local boards and municipalities by adopting the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission.

On Mr. Porter reminding the Council that the Government was shortly going to issue a resolution on the subject of Mr. Banerjea's motion and assuring that the trend of the present debate would receive serious consideration, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Banerjea then moved his second resolution relating to the same subject in which he urged the adoption of some recommendations made by the late Mr. R. C. Dutt as a member of the Decentralisation Commission. Mr. Dutt recommended that the presidents of district and sub-district boards should be elected, that advisory councils be formed to help the magistrate-collector in the discharge of his executive duties and that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities.

The official members, notably Mr. Arthur, expressed strong disapproval of the proposal in favour of advisory boards. They repudiated the suggestion that the collector was not in touch with the people.

Sir Reginald Craddock, on behalf of Government, opposed the proposal on the ground that it was impracticable and defective. His attitude, he explained, was due neither to bureaucracy nor opposition to democracy, but because barriers in the shape of middlemen were not wanted between the Collector and the people.

Mr. Banerjea, having replied, withdrew the first part of his resolution advocating the election of chairmen on local boards and his other two proposals were negatived.

Rai Sita Nath Roy moved but subsequently withdrew his resolution on the Transfer of Property Act, after which the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Imperial Legislative Council met again this morning. Sir Harcourt Butler presided when discussion was resumed on Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee's following resolution:

(a) That subject to the maintenence of the prescribed minimum balances, municipalities should have a free hand in respect of their budgets; (b) that municipal Councils should usually elect their own Chairmen; (c) that District Boards should contain an elective majority chosen by the non-official members of the Sub-District Boards; (d) that village punchayats should be formed where local circumstances and experience permit with power to carry out projects regarding village sanitation village schools, and minor village works.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the resolution.

Mr. Walsh, C.S., gave instances of seven larger district municipolities such as Arrah Bhagalpore, etc., inviting Government to appointment chairmen instead of exercising their right of election. He then proceeded to explain that village panchayats had ceased to exist in Behar. He also gave his similar experience in Bengal.

Mr. M. S. Das in supporting the resolution said. "If enlarged Councils were to be useful they should look where the foundation of local self-government lay. Municipalities and district boards were the foundation-stones and were training grounds of local self-government." Alluding to the speech of Mr. Walsh the speaker doubted if Government ever tried to induce non-officials to be chairmen.

The Maharaja of Nashipore supported the first part of the resolution and complained at the undue interference in municipal finance of the Divisional Commissioners. As regards the second part of the resolution he doubted if non-official chairmen for all district boards could be found. He favourer non-official chairmen for municipalities and was sceptical as regards village panchayats.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Rai Sri Ram supported the resolution. The latter denied the suggestion that competent men could not be found to become municipal chairmen. He favoured the Bombay model for larger municipalities and preferred non-official chairmen for small bodies. After dealing with the district boards Rai Sri Ram warmly advocated the reconstitution of village panchayats.

Mr. Abbott thought the removal of Government control would be disastrous. He said most members of municipalities did not know anything of sanitation, finance and public works and many did not know how to read and write. He further said that there was not a single non-official in the Council, including the speaker, who would make an ideal chairman. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Abbott associated himself generally with the remarks of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Walsh rose to a point of order and explained that he never meant that non-officials were unfit to become Chairmen.

Mr. Abbott finally opposed the resolution.

CONTRARY TO PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Achariar held that the recommendation of Mr. Banerjea that the majority of the members of District Boards should be elected by non-official members of the Sub-District Boards was hardly an advance in th path of reform. The non-official members of those bodies were mostly nominated and were not often favourites of the people. While he (speaker) was in complete harmony with the mover as regards the demand for a further substantial step in the development of local self-government he hesitated to accord his support to the prayer calling for the interference of the Government of India. The reform asked for could be done by law already enacted, which might be further enacted by provincial regulations. He doubted whether the interference of the Government of India *via* Provincial Executive Governments would calculate to develop the powers and possibilities of local bodies. In conclusion, he said Mr. Banerjea's resolution was contrary to the aspiration of the people in the matter of attainment of self-government.

Pandit Malavyia gave his hearty support to the resolution. He traversed the speech of Mr. Achariar and said that the day of provincial autonomy was yet distant. In his opinion Mr. Banerjea was justified in bringing forward the motion. The Pandit thought that Mr. Abbott had drawn an unhappy picture of the administration of municipalities by non-officials. He asked Mr. Abbott whether he knew that a large municipality like that of Poona was managed by a distinguished colleague of theirs, Mr. Gokhale, and also a big municipality like that of Fyzabad in the United Provinces was managed for twenty-five years by a non-official Hindu without any harrowing effects on those municipalities of which Mr. Abbott was apprehensive. Pandit Malaviya thought that Mr. Abbott had only given expression to extremist views. He ridiculed the idea that expert knowledge was the monopoly of officials and said there were large firms and railway companies managed by private individuals. Referring to Mr. Abbotts'views that the non-official members of the Council were unfit to become chairmen he alluded to the services of only one individual, *viz*, Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma, Vice-Chairman of the Lucknow Municipality. The speaker next discussed the resolution at length and urged the Council to accept it.

Mr. Barua thought that the discussion was opportune and held that the Hindus and Mahomedans were not so bad as not to co-operate for municipal success and their mutual relations were not so strained as always to necessitate an official chairman. He said the object of the Government was to train the people of this country for every form of civic life.

Rai Sita Nath Rai, while supporting the other parts of the resolution, opposed the fourth part which referred to the formation of village panchayets, as this would lead to additional taxation and an increased local cess.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan also spoke and preferred nominated chairmen.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHETIC ASSURANCE.

Mr. Porter speaking on behalf of the Government, reminded the Council of the announcement that the Government of India would shortly issue a resolution, and said that Mr. Banerjea himself had said that he had no intention to elicit any premature statement. Referring to Mr. Achariar's speech Mr. Porter said it had no bearing on the Despatch of 1911, but admitted that local self-government was a question for Provincial Councils. Mr. Porter continuing deprecated the uniformity in all provinces and dwelt upon the various systems which obtained in various provinces. He then analysed the points in the resolution and said as regards (a) free hand in municipal finance, the local Governments were prepared to accept the recommendation and relax the rules. As regards (b) Mr. Porter gave the figures and said out of 685 municipalities of which 447 elected their chairmen 13 had asked Government to appoint chairmen. As regards (c) an elected majority in district and sub-district boards and (d) village panchayets Mr. Porter said that these were under consideration. He, however, pointed out the majority of these Boards possessed an elective majority and foreshadowed its further extension. He, in conclusion, regretted his inability to accept the resolution, but gave an assurance that the trend of the debate would receive serious consideration.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Banerjea, in reply, thanked the Hon. Mr. Porter for the kind assurances he had given that the points raised in to-day's debate would receive careful consideration of the Government of India. His whole object was to bring the Central Government in touch with educated public opinion. Though he thanked Mr. Cobb and Mr. Walsh for their deep sympathy with popular aspirations he repudiated the former's suggestion that religious animosity stood in the way of impartial administration by non-officials. That kind of religious animosity was fast dying out. Referring to Mr. Achariar's remarks he said his (Bannerjea's) object was to come to the fountain-head of all powers who would delegate in return powers to Local Governments and Local Governments vesting those powers in the representatives of the people. Moreover all his recommendations involved legislation and the Government of India alone was the final authority in sanctioning legislation. That was why he came before the Government of India. In view of the sympathetic assurance he withdrew the resolution.

LATE MR. R. C. DUTT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MR. BANERJEA URGES THEIR ADOPTION.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved the next resolution which stood in his name urging the adoption of the following recommendations made by the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a member of the Decentralisation Commission:—(a) that the presidents of district and sub-district boards should be elected; (b) that advisory councils be formed to help the magistrate-collector in the discharge of his executive duties; (c) and that a Local Government Board be formed in each provinces for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities.

Mr. Banerjea said that the majority report of the Decentralisation Commission took objection to the first part of the recommendations on the ground that it would divorce the collector from a healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion, and on that ground non-official chairman was not allowed. Then it meant that the people and their institutions existed for the collector and not the collector for them. The vice-chairman of the District Board who was usually a non-official Indian, bore the brunt of the work, but the power and responsibility belonged to the collector. He reminded the Council of the Home Member's reply to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the creation of advisory boards, that as time went on the collectors would be divested of various functions which would be made over to responsible bodies like municipalities and district councils. In referring to the second part of the resolution, Mr. Banerjea said he would be satisfied if the principle was accepted that it was necessary to create advisory councils to help the collector in his executive duties, details being worked out by the Government. The only point of difference with regard to this principle between the majority of the Commission and Mr. Dutt was that the former were in favour of district boards being advisory councils, whereas Mr. Dutt held that there should be separate advisory bodies independent of district boards. District Boards were created for special purposes, but they were more or less officialised bodies in practice. Referring to the third part of the resolution, Mr. Banerjea said that at present the control of local bodies was exercised by magistrates and commissioners of divisions. What was proposed was that in each province

province a Local Government Board should be created to exercise control over local bodies and executive officers be divested of such control. The advantage of such a scheme was obvious. Magistrates and Commissioners had multifarious duties and were not experts and did not, possess the specialised knowledge.

In conclusion, he quoted Lord Morley's authority in support of his resolution and said that though the Councils were reformed in 1893 and in 1910, there had been no change in the constitution of District Boards since 1894 and 1886. They were part of the scheme of constitutional reform which in the words of Lord Morley should be presented as a whole.

"A MALICIOUS LIBEL."

Mr. Arthur, I.C.S., who followed Mr. Banerjea, opposed the resolution. He spoke from his long experience as a district officer and detailed the manifold duties of a Collector. He said "The Collector is responsible for the peace of the district of perhaps 5,000 square miles and for the well-being of a population of a million or more living in a few towns and 1,400 or 1,500 villages. He is responsible for the collection of revenue and the control of a large revenue staff. He supervises the work of a number of subordinate magistrates. He is the head of the Police and of the Forest Departments. He is the President of the District Board. He is the District Registrar and he is the Political Agent for the attached Native States. He supervises the work of municipalities in consultation with the Executive Engineer. He makes out a scheme of public works. He is responsible for famine administration and for measures to deal with cholera and plague epidemics."

Mr. Arthur, then proceeded to examine how an advisory council could help him, and he ventured to say that there was no branch of his duties in which they would not sooner or later interfere. He warmly repudiated the allegation made in and outside the Council that the collector and his assistants were out of touch with the people and said that the libel was a particularly malicious one to receive currency in such period as the past fifteen years during which the country passed through plague and famine. It was the period of increased activity on the part of touring officers of all departments and genuine appreciation by the people.

IN DEFENCE OF THE COLLECTOR.

In conclusionn Mr. Arthur said: "Sir, it is the Collector who is the embodiment of the Government in the eyes of the people. Anything that weakens his prestige in their eyes weakens the prestige of the Government. They understand the rule by one man, they certainly would not understand the rule by a committee of administration. By a committee you will introduce a system wholly unsuited to the country. I deny that the Collector who spends his life among the people takes less interest in and knows less about them than the head-quarters pleader or trader. I maintain that he takes more interest and knows more. Those who vote for this resolution will not vote for what will bring the Collector into closer touch with the people—he is in close touch already—but for the erection of a barrier between them. I object to this resolution from the point of view of the people whom it will place under a rule incomprehensible to them. I object from the point of view of the existing local bodies which will have private persons unconnected with them prying into their affairs. I object from the point of view of the collector's official subordinates, European and Indian, whose work will be perpetually interfered with by irresponsible critics. I object from the point of view of the Collector and District Magistrate who will find himself hampered at every step, his labours greatly increased and his administration paralysed."

"A JACK OF ALL TRADES."

Malik Omar Hyat Khan thought that the resolution might suit Bengal but not the Punjab. He thought such a resolution ought to have been moved in a local Council; all provinces were not sufficiently advanced for advisory councils. Referring to Mr. Arthur's description of the collector the Malik remarked that he was "Jack of all trades and master of none." He, however, urged that the already overworked district officers should not be burdened with advisory boards.

Mr. Walsh spoke from his experience as a district collector and said that advisory councils were unsuitable. He said that both in Behar and Bengal, it was not the case that district officers were out of touch with the people. He then referred to the settlement training of assistant collectors which brought them into closer touch with people. He thought that advisory boards would not bring the collector and the people in close touch but would separate them. Mr. Walsh also urged that the creation of an advisory council would involve divided responsibility. He said that the theory of the creation of such a council would assure continuity of district administration could not on examination be maintained.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the first part of the resolution regarding elected presidents for district and sub-district boards, but urged that local conditions should govern the extension of the principal. He paid a tribute to Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, but said he could not support the creation of district advisory boards.

Sardar Daljit Singh opposed the creation of district advisory councils.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the resolution and said that in the United Provinces District Magistrates often take counsel of district boards on important matters.

The Maharajah of Nashipore said if the present system were to continue vice-chairmen ought to preside over the meetings of district boards as members often found it difficult to oppose or contradict the District Magistrate. He thought the creation of district councils with statutory powers would hamper district magistrates in discharge of their duties. If no statutory power was given to those boards they would be useless.

"CUMBERSOME AND INEXPEDIENT."

Mr. Wynch associated himself generally with the remarks made by Messrs Arthur and Walsh. He dwelt upon the various associations in Madras districts and repudiated the suggestion that district officers were out of touch with the people.

Rai Sri Ram urged that a trial should be made of elected chairmen in selected areas. He also supported the creation of District Advisory Councils. The speaker thought that there was no necessity for the creation of a Local Government Board in the United Provinces.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar said that the recommendations of Mr. Banerjea had distinct advantages and if accepted would help the District Magistrate in the discharge of his duties.

Major Blakeway gave his experience in the N.-W. Frontier Province and said that they were not sufficiently advanced for the extension of the elective principle. He characterised the proposed advisory Councils as cumbersome and inexpedient and said it would prove detrimental to good government. He deprecated the multiplication of local bodies.

COLLECTOR'S ENORMOUS POWERS.

Mr. Barua, in supporting, urged for elected chairmen on district and sub-district boards. He said that both Messrs. Walsh and Arthur gave a big list of powers enjoyed by the collector which clearly showed that they could very well do without some of the smaller powers, which the chairmen of district boards aspired to. In conclusion he held that the interest of the people and Government could not be better served than by educating the public. He held that advisory councils should not be obligatory.

Mr. Das compared the collectors of to-day with the collectors of the past and praised the latter.

Mr. Achariar did not know the details of the Local Government Board and hence he would not say anything. He complained official speakers like Mr. Arthur and others put forward only one aspect of the question that of prestige, and urged that in the interest of collectors the advisory boards would prove useful. He held that divided responsibility would promote popularity. He doubted whether the opinions given by collectors in secrecy were worth having and hence he advocated the creation of advisory boards.

Mr. Abbott bore testimony that collectors in the United Provinces were in intimate touch with the people and opposed the creation of advisory councils.

Mr. Porter said that he was concerned only with clauses (a) and (c) of the resolution. He had nothing more to say on the subject than what he had already said in reply to the other resolution moved by Mr. Banerjea. As far as the General proposals of the Decentralisation Commission were concerned, he would say on behalf of the Government that they were under consideration and he was unable to accept the resolution.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

OPPOSITION NOT DUE TO BUREAUCRACY.

Sir Reginald Craddock spoke on behalf of Government and opposed clause (b) of the resolution regarding the creation of district councils. He asked the clauses of the resolution should be put to the Council separately, and said he had more non-official support on this occasion. Sir Reginald held out no hope or sympathy and said his opposition was not due to bureaucracy nor to his opposition to democracy. The whole scheme for the creation of District Councils was impracticable and defective. He discussed the proposal at some length and asked how long they would remain satisfied with their humble lot. He argued such Councils would impair the responsibility of the district officer and proceeded to point out that the collector was not the president of a legislative body, but an executive officer. The speaker doubted whether suitable men could be found for these Councils. He feared that collectors' councils would, if created, become a hot-bed of intrigues. Continuing, Sir Reginald said the advisory council would be superfluous as the collector could consult any one whom he chose. It was absolutely useless to pursue a scheme without knowing what were the practical realities. In the first instance, the right kind of men for advisory councils would not be forthcoming. Secondly, the members of an advisory board could not give their opinion on a subject without knowing the details of it, which alone the collector knew. Although he would value non-official advice in the administration of the country, he did not want middle men thrust upon as barriers between the collector and the people. In conclusion, he said he was sorry that no speaker had acknowledged the value of the service which was rendered to the collector by trusted Indians, such as deputy collectors, tahsildars etc., in interpreting wishes of people to the collector. He would repeat that there were neither suitable men nor work for the advisory council.

PROPOSALS NEGATIVED.

Mr. Banerjea replied at some length and withdrew clause (a) of his resolution. Clause (b) regarding district councils and clause (c) regarding local government board were negatived.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

RAI SITA NATH ROY'S RESOLUTION ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Rai Sita Nath Roy then moved his resolution on the Transfer of Property Act. He said:—"Since a very long time, more particularly since the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, it has been the practice for banks and private capitalists and moneylenders to advance large sums of money on the basis of what is called an equitable mortgage which is effected by the mere deposit of title deeds with the lender and the validity of such mortgages has never been questioned. Rather, it was held in the case of Cogan v. Pogose (11 Cal. 158) that an equitable mortgage should have priority over a subsequent registered document relating to the same property, but in view of the provision contained in section 48 of the Registration Act, a question has recently arisen as to whether a subsequent registered mortgage should not have priority over an equitable mortgage. He alluded to a recent judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case of the Calcutta Bank v. Pauch Cowry Mitter and urged that the question of equitable mortgage should be placed beyond doubt.

Sir William Vincent spoke at length on behalf of Government. He admitted some doubts had been created on the subject but held it would be premature to undertake legislation on mere *obiter dicta* of Justice Fletcher.

Sir Syed Ali Imam said the question of amending the Transfer of Property Act was receiving consideration and he advised the mover not to press his resolution.

Rai Sita Nath Roy withdrew his resolution.

MR. BURUA'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Burua said that the last item on the days Agenda was a resolution standing in his name. He proposed to further interview the Home member on the subject and withdrew the resolution from the present session.

The Council rose at 6-20 in the evening and adjourned till Saturday.

QUESTION IN COUNCIL.

ATTACHMENT OF MILITARY OFFICER'S PAY.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the have received a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 29th March, 1912, from the Calcutta Trades' Association praying that the Civil Procedure Code 1908 may be amended as far as necessary to render the pay of all officers serving in India of whatever service or in whatever employmnt and whether belonging to the British or the Indian Army attachable to the extent provided in section 60 of the Code; (b) has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent decision of Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court in which it was held that an officer in the Indian Army was entitled to receive his pay without any deduction and that any attachment levied thereon may be raised; (c) is it the intention of Government to take steps to effect the end sought to be attained by the Calcutta Trades' Association and if so what steps if any have been taken in the matter?

The Commander-in-Chief replied that the replies to (a) and (b) of the hon. members question are in the affirmative and negative respectively. The question of amending the law on the subject of the attachment of the pay of military officers serving in India has been under the consideration of Government who are addressing the Secretary of State on the subject.

POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S BROTHER'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

The brother of Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused in the police murder case, has issued an appeal to the public for funds to meet the expenses of the defence.

A "BOMB" LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

The "Statesman" hears that Mr. Liwman, in charge of the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department, received a bomb letter on Tuesday.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT POONA.

101 ST. GRENADIERS' COLOURS LODGED IN CHURCH.

FAMOUS BOMBAY REGIMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

A very pretty and imposing ceremony took place this morning at St. Mary's Church when the worn-out Colours of the 101st Grenadiers were deposited for safe custody in the church at the close of the Communion service.

The strains of the British Grenadiers were heard and a company of Indian infantry preceded by four Colour havildars marched into the church compound and formed up. Then came General Sir Arthur Barrett, K. C. B., Colonel B. H. Gamble, D. S. O., and some officers of the staff, General Aitkin and a large number of European officers of Indian regiments and Indian officers from the different Indian regiments in garrison.

A procession was formed preceded by General Barrett, Mr. Hambleton, and the chaplain of St. Mary's, the Rev. H. L. Arnould. The Colours were borne by Captain H. A. Carter, V. C., and Lieut. P. H. Gordon, of the 101st Grenadiers attended by Subhadar Ahmeddin and Jemadar Vishnu Palso of that regiment.

As the Colours reached the church door, the band played "Auld Lang" Syne" and followed by a long line of European and Indian officers the Colours were slowly carried up the Church to the Choir stalls. The chaplain then said: "It has been an ancient custom with our armies that whenever the Colours of a regiment are delivered into its keeping prayer should be offered to Almighty God, the God of battles, invoking His favour upon them and that when the Colours which have been consecrated are in course of time worn-out or disused, they should be deposited in the house of God to be preserved as sacred objects, for which latter pious purpose we are assembled here to-day. Let us then mindful of Him from whom Victory alone cometh and protection, join in the 20th psalm.

At the conclusion of the psalm General Sir Arthur Barrett and Mr. Hambleton received the Colours. General Barrett, taking the extremely tattered King's Colours and Mr. Hambleton the Regimental Colours they were reverently placed on either side of the altar. Prayers were then offered by the chaplain for "success in lawful war" "for grace to be a good soldier", "for peace on earth", the service concluding with the Benediction. The Colours will ultimately be deposited on the north wall of the sacred edifice just above a tablet to the memory of a distinguished officer of the 101st Grenadiers.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 19.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 14th March, 1914, stood at 13,168 against 15,805 cases. Delhi had 1, Bombay 749, Madras 157, Bengal 26, Bihar 3,842, the United Provinces 6,106, the Punjab 1,702, Burma 390, Mysore 80, Hyderabad 37, Rajputana 75 and N. W. F. Provnice 3.

ASPECTS OF INDIAN POLICY.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

For the first time in the annals of the Madras University a public lecture was delivered by Professor K. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Professor of History and Economics in the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, under the auspices of the Sir Subramania Iyer Lectureship Foundation, for which the University is indebted to the generosity of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar was selected by the University to deliver the lecture under the auspices of this foundation, the object of which was to promote research in the field of Indian history, and accordingly he devoted his lecture to a discourse on some aspects of ancient Indian policy.

STORM IN SIMLA.

ROOFS OF HOUSES BLOWN UP.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 19.

High wind is blowing here since yesterday morning. The roofs of several houses have been blown up and many trees uprooted. Heavy rain is expected.

A cyclonic storm of undue severity has been raging in Simla, for the past 24-hours causing considerable damage to property. The roofs of many houses and huts have been blown off and some shops along the Mall and Lower Bazar Road, have similarly suffered.

In the opinion of some of the oldest residents who have been here for the past thirty years there has been nothing like the present visitation. The electric light, telegraph and telephone services have all been affected and it seems rathr unfortunate for the last named system which is of the automatic type and was thrown open to the public only a week ago. The authorities concerned are doing their very best to restore communication. The task seems stuuendous as up to now the storm shows no signs of abating.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

At their meeting to-day, the Bank of Bengal Directors reduced the interest rate for demand loans to six per cent.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LIABILITIES IN SET-BACK.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

At Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, two important matters were discussed. One related to the policy of adjusting expenditure on set backs and Sir Pherozeshah's contention that that should be adjusted against its loan account was recognised by all. He, however, asked for more information in the matter when the Standing Committee applied for additional grants and his proposal was carried.

The other matter was regarding the proposed school of tropical medicine and it was referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The meeting considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Legal Department:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th December 1913, requesting that the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay be amended so as to provide that—(i) no person who is not a member of the Corporation on the date of the election should be qualified for election as their representative to the Legislative Council: (ii) any person duly elected by the Corporation should vacate his seat when he ceases to be a member of the Corporation and (3) the Corporation should be given the privilege of electing two representatives instead of only one.

In reply, I am directed to state for the information of the Corporation that their first proposal will be favourably considered when the amendment of the Schedules to the Bombay Regulations is next taken up. In regard to their third proposal, I am to state that Government will take the matter into consideration before the next election. With regard to the second proposal I am to observe that it cannot be given effect to without special modification of No. X of the above mentioned Regulations; but that this point will also be considered when the Regulations are amended."

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia seconded by Sir Bhalchandra, the letter was recorded.

MALARIA IN DONGRI.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner with reference to a report asked for by the Corporation in December last regarding the alleged high rate of mortality from malarial fever in Dongri in the year 1912-13. The Commissioner in his letter forwarded a report from the executive health officer on the subject. The report stated that the mortality from malarial fever in the Dongri Section for the year 1912 was 28 only. From the following table it would be seen that the mortality was much less than what it was in 1911 and a little more than in years 1909 and 1910:—

1908, 53; 1909, 23; 1910, 22; 1911, 51; and 1912, 28. There were no special causes for the prevalence of malaria in this district except that a large number of labourers for the Dock and City Improvement Trust operations came from infected districts with parasities in their blood and thus acted as "carriers" of malaria. The ordinary malarial operations under the Special Department were sufficient to deal with this disease."

On the motion of Mr. Kayani, the letter was recorded.

ACQUISITION OF SET-BACKS.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that under the circumstances stated in the following letter from the Commissioner, an additional budget grant of Rs. 2,00,000 be made from surplus cash balance as an advance pending subsequent adjustment to meet payments in respect of the set backs:—

"I have the honour to state that out of the advance of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution No. 270 dated the 10th April 1913, to meet payments in respect of claims for set-backs there is a balance of Rs. 52, 956-2-9 only. Claims amounting to Rs. 62,312-10-7 have been received for compensation to be paid to Mr. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Setna and Bai Mambai, widow of Lakmidas Haridas, in respect of land acquired at the junction of Victoria Road and Mount Road for the improvement of the road. As the balance above referred to is insufficient to meet these claims and those that may be received hereafter up to close of the current year I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corportaion to a further advance of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Surplus Cash Balances for the purpose."

The proposition having been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that it was high time now that a check was placed on this policy, considering the rate at which they were spending large sums of money on the acquisition of set-backs. The Corporation had gone on acquiring set-backs and increasing, their liability, though he contended that the executive had no power to acquire any set-backs which were not covered by grants in the budget. It was contended, he said, that they could acquire set-backs whether there were grants for them or not, because the section imposed that the set-backs must be acquired. His contention was that under the budget provisions, if there were no grants for set-backs, the executive were prevented from acquiring set-backs. They must bear in mind that no information on the point was given in the budget. It was a long standing complaint that they possessed a wonderful knack of putting off payments and sending the parties from pillar to post for obtaining compensation for giving up set-backs. That was a very serious position for them to take up because their liability had grown up to an enormous extent. They must know while passing a proposition like his whether the amount was to be put down against the revenue or was to be adjusted against the loan raised for the purposes of acquiring set-backs. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the grant as recommended by the Standing Committee be made and that the Commissioner be asked to state whether the amount was to be adjusted against the revenue or the loan account and that the Standing Committee be asked to furnish while submitting applications for additional grants, a statement as to the liability already incurred and estimated to be incurred in respect of set-backs.

SUGGESTION IMPRACTICABLE.

The amendment having been seconded, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that Sir Pherozeshah's rider was not a practical one because the Standing Committee could not give those facts and figures. He was one of those who believed that they were acquiring set-backs to an unfair extent and on one occasion he had to go so far as to vote against the acquisition of a set-back which was reported to be very necessary. He had pointed out very often that they were creating a dangerous position by being dragged in by incurring heavy liabilities in the matter. He opposed the present amendment because he thought it was impracticable to estimate the possible liabilities to be incurred on this account.

The Commissioner, who spoke next, said that in this matter the members had an advantage over him as he was not so well acquainted with the past history of the question. He quite appreciated the difficulty raised by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and he added that previous Commissioners had also realised it. He was quite prepared to consider any practical suggestion if it was made.

Continuing, the Commissioner, in giving the figures, said that during the past ten years they had spent about 30 lakhs on set-backs from capital and revenue. The average amount spent from revenue per year came to just a lakh or under; the capital expenditure varied from year to year. The outstandings came to about sixteen lakhs. He quite saw the justice of the complaint that there were delays in the payment on account of compensation and he admitted that they should be paid with greater rapidity; but the delays were due to very valid reasons and he said this from one or two cases that he had personally investigated. The title was to be investigated in each case by the Municipal solicitors to prevent payments being made twice over. Out of the loan of twenty lakhs that they had raised for this purpose, they had spent six lakhs.

Sir Pherozeshah intervening said that this loan of 20 lakhs was a new loan in addition to the loan of 15 lakhs recently raised and appropriated for this purpose.

DELAY IN PAYING COMPENSATION.

The Commissioner said that it was impossible to make prompt payments, even if they wanted to do so because they must have a good title and its investigation took time. From what he had seen of Mr. Mackison's work, he would say that the Corporation had been well served by him. There could be no objection to their endeavouring to estimate the actual liability but it was impracticable to estimate their possible liabilities in the future.

Mr. Baptista supported the amendment on the ground that the information asked for by Sir Pherozeshah would be very useful in enabling them to check their finances intelligently.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, in his reply, admitted that there was great force in Sir Pherozeshah's contention as to their future policy in regard to set-backs. He, however, pointed out that a Committee of the Corporation had been considering the whole question and it would make its recommendations in due course. He was of opinion that it was impracticable to furnish a statement of estimated liability in the future as it was not possible to state what properties would be acquired.

Sir Pherozeshah here again intervened and said that he wanted to have a statement of estimated liabilities in regard to which notices had already been given.

The amendment having been modified in that manner, Mr. Sethna said he had no objection to it.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a further letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department on the subject of a School of Tropical Medicine in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The Commissioner stated that the position at present was briefly as follows:—

(1) A site for the hospital valued at Rs. 5,00,000 is available and there is room for extension which should be to the north and not to the south.

(2) Plans for a hospital costing Rs. 21 lakhs with accommodation for 270 beds have been prepared and approved by the King Edward Memorial Association and by Government.

(3) The King Edward Memorial Association have about Rs. 7,00,000 available which they offer towards the construction of the hospital on certain coditions.

(4) The remaining Rs. 14,00,000 have to be provided. The Government of India have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the cost of constructing a hospital for the treatment of tropical diseases. The original cost of providing hospital accommodation for the North of the Island was estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. If the Corporation increased this to Rs. 7,00,000 in view of the better building and the general desire that the hospital should be on the most modern principles there would remain Rs. 7,00,000 to be made up by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

(5) The cost of maintenance of the hospital to the Municipality is estimated at Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 per annum.

(6) The question of the management of the hospital apparently remains to be settled.

The letter from the Secretary to Government ran as follows:—

"I am directed to refer to my letter dated the 29th January 1912, asking you to place before the Municipal Corporation, a scheme formulated by Government for the Establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital, and to request that body to co-operate in the matter by undertaking the maintenance of the Hospital, Government on their part, undertaking to defray the whole cost of the school of Tropical Medicine and to help towards making up the balance required for the hospital building. In your *ad interim* reply No. 19100, dated the 29th September 1912, you intimated that the consideration of the question had been deferred pending the preparation of certain estimates by the Consulting Architect to Government.

2. A detailed scheme for the establishment of the proposed school was subsequently prepared by the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. I am to enclose, for the information of the Corporation, a copy of his report which describes the scheme together with a copy of the letter to the Government of India, dated the 24th February 1913, with which the latter was submitted to that Government.

3. The Government of India have now intimated their approval of the scheme. They declare themselves to be in full sympathy with the object which the Bombay Government have in view, and recognise that, given the present stage of development of medical institutions in the Presidency, the opening of a school of this description, at which higher instruction could be imparted, is a step in advance which can be fully justified and which is in fact essential if the local facilities for medical training are to be completed. They consider also that having regard to the efforts now being made for the advancement of sanitation, the opportunities which the school would afford for instruction in hygiene and public health become of the utmost importance.

4. The Government of Bombay had suggested to the Government of India that a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs should be made from Imperial Revenues towards the project to be utilized partly for the carry out of certain structural improvements and extensions to the Parel Laboratory Building but chefly for the creation of an endowment fund for the future maintenance of the school. The Government of India have, however, expressed a preference in favour of a grant towards the capital expenditure on account of building and equipment as the form which their assistance towards the scheme will take. An application for such a grant will be made to the Government of India, when plans and estimates for the proposed school are ready.

5. The comprehensive scheme described above, which has met with the approval of the Government of India, covers a wide range providing at once for a school of Tropical Medicine and a Hospital for the treatment of tropical diseases. The estimate of expenditure in connection with such a scheme would have been appreciably higher than that given in the scheme had it not been for the fact that it is possible to associate it with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

6. I am now to request that this letter may be placed before the Corporation and that Government may be favoured with an early reply to their letter of the 29th January 1912, referred to in paragraph 1 above."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred for consideration to the Medical Relief Committee. In doing so, Sir Pherozeshah said that the project of medical charges had been undertaken by them under inauspicious stars and difficulties had arisen in every possible way. The main object with which the Corporation took charge of the medical charges was to have and conduct hospitals on their own responsibility and to open up a field for an independent medical service in the City. Then the project of the King Edward VII hospital came in and difficulties again arose. Then a proposal was made that the whole hospital should be made over to the Parel laboratory and the Indian Medical Service with a gracious offer that Indians should be imployed in the subordinate service. The matter was being considered by their committee and in the meantime came this project so that the Corporation would have to provide seven lakhs more, that was to say that the Corporation would be required to spend fifty lakhs and be in a subordinate position. However they had always been willing to consider these proposals and the matter must be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 17th March was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

The standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by unfavourable winds, insects and frost in Sukkur, by frost and insects in the Upper Sind Frontier, by insects in two talukas of Nawabshah, and by rats in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Rewa Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. Harvesting or rabi crops was generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar. Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains have risen in the Karnatak and were steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	23 to 58
Gujarat	33 to 44
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	25 to 44
Karnatak	36 to 42

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th March were 2,325 in Sholapur and 1,179 in Satara.

RAINFALL IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency during the month of February 1914, are published by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Light to fair rain mostly between the 15th and 19th was received in the whole of Gujarat States and Kathiawar, and some stations in West Khandesh and Nasik in the Deccan, and Thana in the Konkan. Isolated showers also reported from one station each in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Kolaba. None elsewhere. This rain was of no use to the standing crops. The threshing of kharif crops is almost over. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. The standing rabi crops are generally in good condition, except in north Gujarat, whence some slight damage from rats in places is reported and in the east of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur Satara and Bijapur where they almost withered for want of sufficient moisture. Picking of late cotton in progress in Gujarat, Gujarat States, and the Karnatak. The crop is generally in fairly good condition. Collection of rab materials is in progress in Konkan and its burning is commenced in places. Elsewhere land preparations continue. Fodder supply deficient in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of four districts in the Deccan and two in the Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, except in Poona and Sholapur and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and in parts of Satara.

The All-India Khattriya Conference will be held in Lahore on 13th and 14th April next. The Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan or Maharaja Kishen Prassad of Hyderabad, Deccan, will preside.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS.

WANT OF JURISDICTION.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Daver.*)

In the matter of petition No. 54 of 1913, under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, Pirozebai widow. ..... Petitioner.

The petitioner in this matter was a Parsee lady, a widow of Cursetjee Byramjee Godwalla. The respondent was one Maneckshaw Munchershaw Dubash who had filed a petition in Insolvency in the Court of the First Class subordinate Judge of Thana under the Provincial Insolvency Act III. of 1907.

In a petition presented by the said Perozebai before Mr. Justice Daver on 30th January, 1914, she prayed that the abovementioned Insolvency proceedings be transferred from the Court of the First Class sub-judge of Thana to the High Court of Bombay and that all further proceedings in the Thana Court may be stayed.

In support of this prayer the petitioner alleged that the respondent Maneckshaw had on various false and fraudulent representations taken loans from her to the extent of three thousand and odd rupees. He represented that he would invest these sums with substantial merchants at a good rate of interest relying upon these misrepresentations she sold off the Government loan in which her monies were invested and handed over the proceeds to the respondent. As a matter of fact, the petitioner alleged that the monies were used by the respondent in connection with some litigation of his.

She then filed a suit against the respondent and a decree for the sum of Rs. 3,153-1-11 was passed in her favour on the 6th January, 1914. She now alleged that the Insolvent had deliberately filed the said petition to avoid public examination and well knowing that she, a poor widow, would not be able to effectively oppose his Insolvency in the Court at Thana.

The respondent in his reply absolutely denied the allegations of false and fraudulent misrepresentations. All the loans had been made to him voluntarily by the lady. Her allegations about the monies being utilised by him for purposes of litigation were absolutely untrue. His insolvency was the result of the costs he had to incur for litigation, due to his ill-health and want of employment for a considerable time. He further raised a technical point that the learned judge had no jurisdiction to make the order prayed for.

On the 13th February, 1914, after hearing the petitioner's counsel, Mr. Kanga, Mr. Justice Daver granted a Rule *nisi* against the respondent calling upon him to show cause why the Insolvency proceedings should not be transferred from the Thana Court to the Bombay High Court and made an order restraining the respondent in the meantime, from taking further proceedings, in the Thana Court. The Rule came on for hearing before his Lordship yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. J. D. Daver appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Daver raised a point of law that under Rule, 28, of High Court Rules, His Lordship sitting as a judge on the Original Side had no jurisdiction to make the order of transfer prayed for.

Mr. Kanga, for the petitioner, argued that Rule 28, cited by Mr. Daver applied to transfer of suits only and not to transfer of any proceedings:—

He further relied upon the following authorities.

Section 47, of the Provincial Insolvency Act.

Section 24, of the Civil Procedure Code.

Sections 13 and 15, of the High Court Act 1861.

Sections 13, and 36, of Letters Patent.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, after stating the facts said that the petition was headed "Under Extraordinary Jurisdiction of the High Court" and was made to his Lordship on the Original Side. It seemed to him that Rule 28, of the High Court Rules distinctly indicated that he had no power to entertain the application. There was no doubt that in a proper case the High Court had power of exercising its jurisdiction and could order transfer of proceedings from Muffusal Courts over which it had supervision but. Rule 28, distinctly contemplated that such application should be made to the Appellate Side. The rule was accordingly discharged but without costs.

Attorneys for petitioner: Messrs. Shamrao Munocher and Hiralal.

Attorneys for respondents: Messrs. Ardeshir. Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

RAMLAMMA RAM RAMMAYA *v.* MAHABLESHVAR TIMMANABHAT AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Karwar who reversed the decree of the Second Class Subjudge of Sirsi.

The facts of the case are briefly these: The plaintiff is the widow of one Ramaya who died in 1895. Prior to his death, he had passed two simple mortgage bonds—one for Rs. 600 (Ex. 54) in favour of the third defendant and the other for Rs. 800 (Ex. 53) in favour of one Timmanabhat, brother-in-aw of Ramaya. The amount secured by the latter bond bore no interest and was payable by instalments of Rs. 75 per year. Ramaya died childless, leaving him surviving his minor widow, the plaintiff, and his mother Paramamma. In 1897, Paramamma (purporting to act as owner and not as guardian of the plaintiff) executed a usufructuary mortgage bond for Rs. 1,809 (Ex. 67) in favour of her son-in-law, the above-said Timmanabhat. The consideration for the bond was as follow:—Rs. 600 being mortgage amount under Ex. 54 which Timmanabhat undertook to pay to defendant 3; Rs. 725 being amount due to Timmanabhat himself under the instalment bond Ex. 53; and Rs. 484 borrowed by Paramamma from Timmanabhat. On attaining majority, the plaintiff brought this suit against the first and second defendants who are the sons of Timmanabhat to recover possession of the mortgaged property and mesne profits since the date of the mortgage, alleging that her mother-in-law had neither the authority or necessity to pass Ex. 67 and that Ex. 53 passed by her husband was also void for want of consideration. The third defendant, the first mortgagee under Ex. 54 was added at the instance of the first and second defendants.

The first Court, while holding that the simple mortgage for Rs. 800 (Ex. 53) was for good consideration, found that the usufructuary mostgage Ex. 67 was not passed by Parammama *bona fide* and for the benefit of the plaintiff's property as there was pressure on the p operty then. It therefore set aside the latter mortgage and brushing aside the contention that the suit was one for redemption, and treating it as a suit for possession and mesne profits, took accounts of the mesne profits for 14 years and deducting the amounts lawfully due to the first and second defendants awarded Rs. 1,651 to the plaintiff along with possession. On appeal, the District Judge found that Ex. 67 was good for Rs. 1509, although he at the same time held that the first and second defendants failed to pay Rs. 600 to the third defendant, which formed part of the consideration. He also held that the suit was one for redemption by an agriculturist, that the actual principal of the mortgage, Rs. 909, of which Rs. 725 admittedly bore no interest, was discharged long before the suit, and that the plaintiff as an agriculturist mortgagor was not entitled to excess profits derived by the mortgagee (see Janoji v. Janoji 7 Bom. 185).

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

On a consideration of the pleadings in the case as well as of the fact that the mortgage was found by the lower court to be binding on the plaintiff, their Lordships came to the conclusion that the suit was one for redemption and consequently dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the respondents.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court work is over.

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibhai Cullianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madhawji K and C, Part heard, Motichand and D, 29-1-14

For hearing on exceptions to Special Comr's further Report.

967-09—Ragh. N and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Keshow, Edg. G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kalliánji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishunker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatbai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

App No 51-13 P P No 21-13 529-12—In person (pauper) Ismail Gaffoor v. Jacob Haji Hassam & ors Payne & Co Notice 3-3-14.

1193-12—Hiralal & Co Maneckchand Ankerji v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan & anr 10-3-14.

O S 334-09—Surajmal & Co Heptullabhai Abdullah v. Shaik Sharafalli Memooji Payne & Co 9-3-14.

Poona 290-07—Captain & Vaidya Amirchand Hazarmal & Co Captain F D Davidson Payne & Co 13-3-14.

1048-13—Dikshet & Par. Krishnabai v. Nagubai widow Mulla & M. D J Mantri 17-3-14.

O S 249-14—Little & Co Henrietta Lavinia Powell James Banfield Berry 27-2-14.

O S 301-14—Mulla & Mulla Nowraji Rustomji Motabhoy & anr v. Rustomji Nowroji Mothabhoy Edgelow G. M & Co 13-3-14.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves, Little & Co.

362-13—Motichand & D Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia Vachha & Co Part heard 27-1-14.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotala & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S For postponement, Motichand & D Mulji & Th.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L & M Jehanjir G & B.

299-13—Jehanjir M & S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkana, Jehanjir & S Walla.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaje Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Vacha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Vacha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matu J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

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LESLIE-MELVILLE SUIT.

DENIALS BY ALL PARTIES.

ALLEGATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The Divorce Court was crowded when on February 25 the President (Sir Samuel Evans) and a special jury sat to hear the terms of settlement of the petition brought by Mr. Alexander Brodric Leslie-Melville, J.P., for dissolution of his marriage. The charges against Mr. Comyn Platt and Earl Fitzwilliam as co-respondents were completely denied and withdrawn, says the "Daily Mail."

Lady Fitzwilliam, who was wearing a grey silk costume trimmed with fur and a black hat with an ostrich feather, sat at the solicitors' table. Beside her were her husband and her father, the Marquis of Zetland. Several ladies were seated in the judge's private gallery. Mrs. Leslie-Melville was not in court when her name was called, and officials had to make a passage through the audience for her to enter the witness-box. Accompanied by a lady friend, she wore a long fur coat, displaying a white blouse, and a black toque. She had a bunch of red roses. Immediately after her evidence, which occupied only a few minutes, she left the court.

The proceedings occupied exactly nineteen minutes.

TERMS FOR WIFE AND CHILD.

Mr. Shearman: In this case the petition was launched on August 1 last year. No damages were claimed and there were no cross-charges. The jury will not be troubled with the case, because the petitioner and the respondent have entered into a deed of separation, and the petitioner has agreed, if my friend wishes it, that the petition shall be dismissed with costs. I need not trouble you with the terms of the separation. They make proper provision for the wife and proper provision for the education and maintenance of the one child of the marriage. Counsel then read the terms:—

The petition is to be dismissed with costs, to be paid to both co-respondents, to be taxed as between party and party, the petitioner to pay the respondent's costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

Then follow, said counsel, the provisions for the separation deed and the custody of the child; and finally:

The petitioner through his counsel shall state at the hearing that the charges in the petition are unreservedly withdrawn, and he will further state there is no warrant for the suggestion that the proceedings were instituted with any other motive than a genuine belief in the truth of the charges when they were launched. And counsel for Earl Fitzwilliam will state he does not make any imputation upon the motives of the petitioner, and counsel for the other parties will not attack the petitioner or impugn his motives.

NO COLLUSION.

The document (counsel continued) is signed by the parties, but not by Mr. Gill's client, thought I understand that Mr. Gill approves of these expressions. I have only therefore to add that I repeat that I, on behalf of my client, unreservedly withdraw the charges which have been made against the two co-respondents and consent to the result of the withdrawal. I desire to state on his behalf that if any notion has got abroad that he had any other motive than a genuine belief in the truth of the charges that he launched and that if any such charge is made, it is without foundation. And I desire further to state for the same reason—that these matters have become the subject of public discussion—that this matter has been in my hands since the parties began to approach one another, and I am able to assure your Lordship that there are no other terms than the terms which are included in this document and have been entered into by my client. With these remarks I consent to the jury finding a verdict on behalf of the two co-respondents and the respondent, that they are innocent of the charges which have been made against them.

The President: You mean there has been no collusion or anything of that kind?

Mr. Shearman: None whatever; nothing of that kind.

Mr. W. O. Willis (in the absence of Mr. Duke, K. C.) said on behalf of Mrs. Leslie-Melville:—She always had from the first denied the charges made against her, and this case has ended in a way she always expected it would end—viz., in the withdrawal of the charges made against her. She desires to go into the witness-box when her turn comes in order that she may deny the charges made against her both as regards Mr. Platt and Lord Fitzwilliam.

Mr. Gill, K. C.: I appear with Mr. Victor Russell for Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt desires—and I desire to call him—to deny upon oath the imputations made upon him. In August 1912 Mr. Platt was introduced to the respondent by her husband at Homburg. During ten days he saw her there on half a dozen ocacsions, always in public. The lady was simply an ordinary acquaintance. He had never seen her or spoken to her before he met her at Homburg in August 1912, and he has never seen or spoken to her from that day to this. Under these circumstances, you will understand I desire that this petition should be dismissed by a verdict of the jury.

Mr. F. E. Smith: The action which the petitioner has been advised by eminent counsel to take to-day illustrates more vividly than any words of mine the extent and the gravity of the error that has been made. The charges against Lord Fitzwilliam are unreservedly withdrawn. The costs which Lord Fitzwilliam has necessarily incurred in preparing his defence to charges now absolutely abandoned will be paid to him by the petitioner. There is neither arrangement nor understanding nor reservation. There is nothing which has not been stated to the court and to the world.

Lord Fitzwilliam has had one desire and one desire only since nine months ago this charge was brought against him. He has constantly striven to accelerate the moment when, in the witness-box and submitting himself to cross-examination, he should establish his integrity. He has suffered much. He is a man in a public position; a man to whom a conspicuous station and high mark have been assigned; with many friends who are jealous for his reputation, and, moreover his position differs in this respect from that of the other co-respondent, he has a wife and children who are tenderly attached to him, and to whom his honour as a husband and father are very precious. These proceedings have involved great pain to many innocent people; they have to-day the consolation of knowing that their absolute belief in Lord Fitzwilliam's innocence is established here to-day by the admission of the petitioner. I have only to add—and my statement as counsel will be reinforced by the oath of Lord Fitzwilliam—that there is not and there never was the slightest foundation for the statement that any impropriety of any kind ever took place between himself and the respondent.

MRS. LESLIE-MELVILLE.

Mrs. Leslie-Melville's name was called, and after some delay, owing to the extreme pressure of the public in the gangway, she reached the witness-box and was questioned by Mr. Willis:

Have you read the petition in this case?—Yes.

And the charges made against you?—Yes.

Is it true that you ever misconducted yourself with Mr. Comyn Platt or with Earl Fitzwilliam?—No.

The President: That will do, thank you.

MRS LESLIE-MELVILLE.

Mr. Platt entered the witness-box and was examined by Mr. Gill:

I think you were introduced to Mrs. Leslie-Melville in August 1912 by her husband?—Yes.

In the ensuing ten days did you meet her about half a dozen times in all?—Yes.

On every occasion in public places?—Always.

Had you before your introduction to her ever seen or spoken to her in your life?—No, never.

From that time in August until to-day have you ever seen her or spoken to her?—No.

Is there the slightest shadow of foundation for the imputations made upon you?—Absolutely none whatsoever.

Earl Fitzwilliam was called and examined by Mr. F. E. Smith.

You have read the petition in this case containing certain charges against yourself and the respondent in this suit?—Yes.

Is there the slightest foundation for the suggestion that there has ever been any impropriety of any kind between yourself and Mrs. Leslie Melville?—Most emphatically no.

The Clerk of the Records formally asked the jury if they found the rsepondent had been guilty of misconduct first with Mr. Platt and then with Earl Fitzwilliam. To each question the jury answered "No."

The President: Then the petition is dismissed with costs.

Dr. JURGENS' JUBILEE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd

THE MOST REVEREND Dr. HERMAN JURGENS S. J.
ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY,
who completes his fifty years of religious life to-day.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

DR. JURGENS' JUBILEE.

As will be seen from a telegram appearing in another column, the Most Rev. Dr. Herman Jurgens, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, completes fifty years of religious life in the Society of Jesus.

Dr. Herman Jurgens, S.J., entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Friederichsburg, near Muenster, in Westphalia, on the 20th March, 1864, says the "Examiner" of Bombay. Born on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th December, 1847, he took the first simple vows on the feast of the Annunciation, the 25th March, 1866. After the two years of probation he pursued the usual course of philosophical studies at Maria-Laach from 1867 to 1870, and then an additional course of physical science at the University of Bonn (1871—73). At the close of these studies he became Professor of Science for three years in the house of the Society at Blyenbeck in Holland (1873—76). Passing over to England he studied theology for four years at Ditton Hall (1870—80). He then worked on the English Mission for one year, during which he made his profession at Portico in Lancashire, on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the 15th August 1881. In 1882 he returned to his professorship of science at Blyenbeck for four years (1882-86).

He was then sent out to join the Indian Mission. Arriving in Bombay on the 30th June, 1886, he joined the staff of St. Xavier's College. On the 26th December, 1888, he became Superior of the Bombay-Poona Mission, holding that office for six years; during part of which he was also Vicar General to Archbishop Dalhoff. At the close of this period (August 1894) he went to Karachi where he occupied the post of parish priest and military chaplain for three years. In March 1897 he was appointed Rector of St. Xavier's College; but on acount of failure of health was obliged to resign after two years, when he was sent to Quetta as military chaplain in 1899.

In December 1902 he was tranferred to St. Vincent's Poona, where he was made Superior of the Community and Principal of the High School, acting at the same time as parish priest and Vicar-General to Dr. Beiderlinden the Bishop of Poona. On the 28th January, 1906, he was for the second time appointed Superior of the Mission. Taking up his residence at Archbishop's house, Bombay, he became once more Vicar-General to Dr. Dalhoff, whom the attended during his last sickness. On the death of Archbishop Dalhoff (12th May 1906) he became administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese. In July 1906 Dr. Jurgens visited Europe to take part in the provincial congregation of the Society, and returned to Bombay in December the same year. He was appointed to the See of Bombay on the 28th May, 1907, and his consecration took place in the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 14th July. The rite was performed by His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, assisted by their Lordships the late Bishops of Mangalore and Trichinopoly both suffragans of the ecclesiastical Province of Bombay.

For the last seven years Dr. Jurgens has presided with paternal solicitude over the Church in the vast territory of the Archdiocese of Bombay. There is hardly any field of apostolic activity that has not benefited by his zeal and experience, and it would be difficult to say which particular branch of diocesan and missionary work gets the largest share of His Grace's blessing and support.

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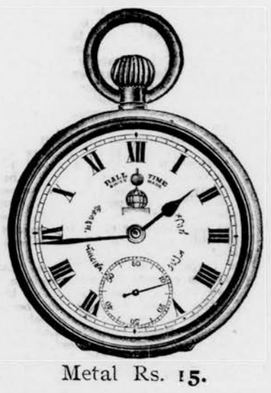

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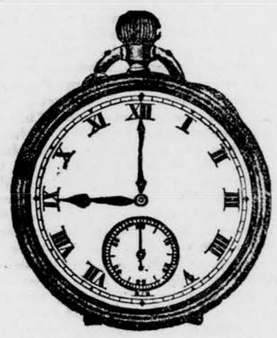

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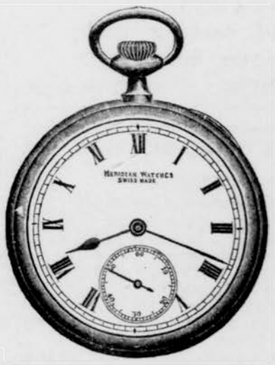

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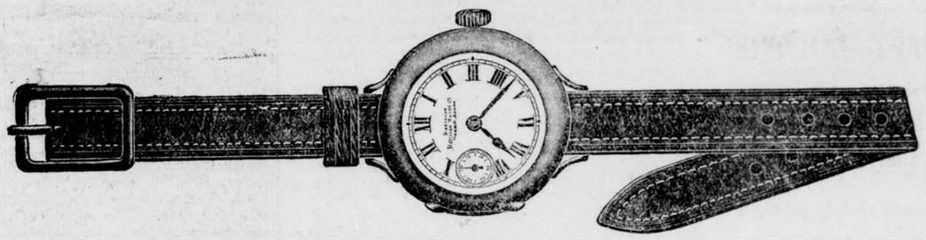

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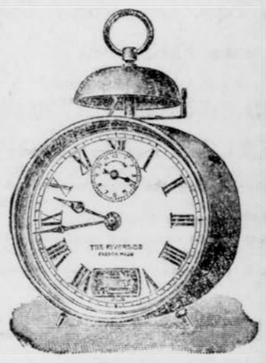

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RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the well-known writer who has just been to Russia for a brief while, has contributed the following interesting articles to the "Daily News."

I have just spent two weeks in Russia, and I find my mental arms full of such a jumble of impression and ideas as no other country has ever thrust into them. I stagger under the load, and it will take me months of reflection before I can begin to sort out this indiscriminate loot, this magnificent confussion of gifts.

I will tell now just a few things haphazard. There are a multitude of pictures left upon my mind, and some of them among the most beautiful pictures I have ever seen; there is the Kremlin's clustering domes and cupolas and crosses glowing in the soft sunlight of a mild winter's afternoon, and beyond it all Moscow with every cross aflame; there is the darkly glittering gold inside the cathedral of the Assumption, and there is a sunset upon the river Volhovo when I was driving in a sledge upon the ice of the river. For the week-end that bisected my visit I spent at a country house about 10 miles from the station of Volhovo and on the bank of the river, and the journey to and from the station was made in a sledge. It thawed on Sunday, and the surface of the ice was covered with inch-deep lakes of water and so rotten with snowy slush that always we seemed near upsetting and once we upset altogether.

This water rippled a little under a chilly breeze, and except for that, it might have been an under-sky; the sledges that followed us hung low between clear sky and clear water they were black against the serene levels of sunset colour, pink and gold and mauve, and their high, arched yokes nodded over the heads of the horses; all the land of Russia was a low black bank to the left and a low, black bank to the right, with only a few clumps of stunted trees to break their horizontal lines and very small and far off the bulbs and roofs of a monastery.

THE LAND OF HALF-TONES.

All my town impressions of Russia have a peculiar tone, quite unlike my memories of other countries. It is, I think, because of the dominance of black and gold in the picture; nearly all the shop names and hotel names, and such-like inscriptions, are done in black and gold, the two intensest strokes of vision, and this gives the town effects a vigour I have never seen before. But England is a land of half-tones; one finds grey, and blue-grey, and soft gold, even in her greenery; the colours of Russian landscape and the colours of Russian art—real Russian art, that is to say—are among the most manifest of our differences. I have only seen Russia in winter, but I am sure that the spring greens of Russia must be emerald and sharp and emphatic: even now, in mid-winter, the firs and the birch stems contrive emphatic effects.

And about our differences, that naturally is a large part of my armful; for the first interest of the foreign visitor to any country is the making of comparisons. Are the English and Russians remarkably alike or remarkably dissimilar? So far as the look of things go, it is the likeness surprises me. Russians certainly loook more like Englishmen than any other people I have ever been among. They not only look like Englihmen, but they move like Englishmen; they hold their hands and arms and sit in chairs like Englishmen, and their disposition in costume is English. And the Russian women are English, too, with a kind of natural freshness and an inattention to smartness that contrast vividly with the French or American woman. They are far more English than the Americans in style and carriage and intonation. You can tell whether people talking in the next room are English or American, but not whether they are English or Russian.

LIKE AN ENGLISH CROWD.

Coming to Russia, as I did, by way of Berlin, this smiliarity of Russian and English was the more striking. In Berlin one could distinguish English people thirty yards off. In Russia they are indistinguishable. The audience at the performance of the "Three Sisters" and "Hamlet" that I watched at the Moscow Art Theatre, might have been the younger and brighter half of the London Fabian Society: the people that poured out into the corridors from the Ballet might have poured out of the Albert Hall.

The crowd in the streets, more particularly in the evenings after the shops are lit, is exactly like an English crowd, except that most of the men wear fur hats and caps instead of bowlers, and that there are no soft felt hats at all. Only once or twice have I been struck by an un-English physiognomy in the population. One of these occasions was when I visited the St. Petersburg People's Palace. At that popular assembly there were many Finins and also a number of Great Russian soldiers, who had a peculiar broad facial type that is rarely seen in England. They reminded me of Gorky, and like him they were tall men and they moved slowly and throughfuly. But the mass of the gathering in its physique and manners was exactly like what one would see at a festival in the People's Palace at Whitechapel, except that there were far fewer Semitic faces. And the distinctive beards and caps of the cabmen in St. Petersburg and Moscow bring out the fact that many of them have pointed noses with incurved bridges, a sort of nose that is uncommon in Britain. But it is just the universal likeness that throws up peculiar individuals and peculiar little features of this sort. I find I sit easily with Russians even when we cannot exchange a word of comprehensible speech, I feel I know that their motives and what their movements are going to be, and why they look at me and what they are going to think.

WHERE CHRISTIANITY IS ALIVE.

Our English sources of information about Russia come from a peculiar people who suffer from peculiar grievances. They had left me quite unprepared for this intimate resemblance.

Subsequent experiences have not removed this first impression of an astonishing resemblance and sympathy; they have only added to it something else. And that something else is a resolution of a profound difference. I preceive now more clearly than I did at first that not only are the Russians and the English as alike as two gloves, but that they are as different as left and right. They are as different as east and west, as positive and negative, as midday and midnight, albeit the figures are the same. Or perhaps, to take a better image, they are as different as a wood engraving and a colour print of exactly the same thing.

I do not discover any explanation for this difference I cannot even say whether it is something in the training and tradition or something in the race; it comes to me in a variety of aspects, and all I can do is to tell just one or two of the chief of these. And quite the chief is that the Russian is profoundly religious. Italy abounds in noble churches because the Italians are artists and architects, a church is an essential part of the old English social system, but Moscaw glitters with two thousand crosses because the people are originally Christian. I feel in Russia that for the first time in my life I am in a country where Christianity is alive. The people I saw, crossing themselves whenever they passed a church, the bearded men who kissed the relics in the church of the Assumption, the unkempt grave-eyed pilgrim, with his ragged bundle on his back and his little tin tea-kettle slung in front of him, who was standing quite still beside a piller in the same church, have no parallels in England.

THE MAN WHO BELIEVES.

In comparison England is altogether irreligious. The English churches in our city streets stand, at it were, apart and forgotten. Saint Paul's Cathedral floats over London like a neglected ornament in a busy house. If you go in you will find the most beautiful music, the most appreciative of audiences—for it is an audience, not a congregation—and no sense of worship. Visibly as invisibly, Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, and all it symbolises, is made up of shadowy greys and delicate lines and soft indistinctnesses, in supreme contrast with the wrought brass, the burnished gold, the chanting and the smell of incense of Russia.

Now it is remarkable that when I turn from the Russian altars to what I suppose is the opposite pole of Russian life, to the intelligenza and to the life of the sceptical classes as I find it represented in plays and novels and the stories that are told to me, I still find exactly the same con-

MR. H. G. WELLS.

trast with England. It is not therefore a mere difference of creed that we are dealing with. I still find the Russian earnest and simple and warm and religious. He still believes in a real presence. In the crises of life the "emancipated" Russian stops to talk philosophy and weigh moral values as his orthodox brother prays or goes upon a pilgrimage. These things are more real to them than action. For both of them there is a tribunal where verdicts matter more than the bare facts, the practicalities of life, the superficialities of life. They may give that tribunal different names or no name at all, but it is there, inside them. "But what is the good of talking now?" asks the Englishman in an extremity, confessing himself entirely engaged by practicality. In an extremity the Russian always talks.

THE DEPTHS.

From plays and books I could, if I had the industry, extract a hundred instances to point this comparison. It is manifest even in suicide. The Englishman kills himself on practical grounds, because the game is up, because he is disgraced, because there is nothing else to be done. He kills himself, I admit, rarely. Russians will tolerate misfortunes and ignominies and their own misbehaviour to an extent that Englishmen would declare intolerable, and on the other hand kill themselves on a high theoretical score, because life is imperefct or will inadequate or love has gone astray. It is not that they are less realist than the English, but because their sense of reality goes deeper. That, I think, if I must generalise, is the key to very many of the contrasts between us. The English seem to have no real beliefs, their Church is a phantom, their Monarchy a constitutional influence, their lives ruled by appearances and uncontrolled by conscience and heart searchings. No man talks of his religion or discusses his aims in life; it may be that Englishmen have no religion and no aims in life. In default there is respectability.

In Russia things are taken seriously. The Russian's soul, just as much as his churches and his pictures and his children's toys, is done in stronger, simpler, more emphatic colours. His religion is real, his monarchy is real, his life is a business of passionate self-examination because he has faith. Russia is full of faith, overflowing with faith, the ointment runs down upon the beard; and I, who am an Englishman and have thought much of England all my life, do not know whether England has any faith at all, or if only it is very subtly and deeply hidden.

SUFFRAGISTS IN COURT.

REFUSES TO BE BOUND OVER.

The six men and women suffragists, who were arrested while trying to hold a meeting in Parliament-square, were brought before Sir John Dickinson at Bow-street on Feb. 26, says the "Daily News". They were:

Henry W. Nevinson, 55, writer, Downside-crescent Hampstead. Henry Devenish Harben, 39, no occupation, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks Katherine Haig, 38, independent, Elm Park-road, Chelsea, who were all charged with obstructing the police.

Lawrence Housman, 55, author, Pember Cottages, Kensington, and Sybil Margaret Thomas, 36, wife of Mr. D. A. Thomas, of Ashley-gardens, Westminster, charged with resisting the police; and

Francis Meynell, 22, journalist, Granville-place, Portman-square, charged with assaulting a police constable.

Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted, said that apparently the defendants had formed themselves into an independent body for the repeal of the "Cat and Mouse Act." Three of them were received by Mr. Asquith's secretary on the night of 23rd February and after leaving Downing-street they proceeded in increasing numbers to Parliament-square, and several began to address the crowd from the plinth of the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. They were requested by the police to desist, but refused, and the defendants were thereupon arrested.

PROTEST BY Mr. NEVINSON.

Mr. Nevinson, whose case was taken first, said that but for his official position he was sure that the magistrate would be standing by his side in the dock. The object of the demonstration was to protest against the Government's treatment of women political offenders. He has had a long and varied career, and had tried to do the State some service, but had never been prouder than he was that day standing in the dock.

It was a very serious thing in any State when men and women of character who had tried to do their best in life should regard it as the greatest honour of their lives to be arrested in the course of a protest against the Government.

They might imprison him, but they could not imprison the cause and the indignation which arose in the hearts of all honourable and humane people against the Government in this matter.

The Magistrate told the defendant th he must be the very first to recognise that the first essential was to obey the law, and those who broke the law, even with the best intentions, were setting the worst possible example to others. He ordered the defendant to be bound over in his own recognisances in £5 to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. Nevinson refused to be bound over.

MR. MEYNELL'S EXPLANATION.

Giving evidence against Mr. Meynell Police Constable 779A said that while he was assisting to arrest Mr. Housman the defendant came up and struck him a very violent blow on the jaw, saying, "Let my friend go, or else I will give you some more." He struggled all the way to the station.

Mr. Meynell said that it was his own and Mr. Housman's intention to get arrested, and he "butted in" simply to obstruct. If he caused any pain to the constable he was sorry, but he denied that there was any definite premeditated blow. The constable behaved with extreme roughness.

Mr. Meynell was fined 40s., with the alternative of seven day's imprisonment.

All the other defendants were ordered by the magistrate to enter into their own recognisances in £5 to keep the peace for six months. They all refused to be bound over, and the alternative was fixed at one day's imprisonment, which means, that they would be discharged at the rising of the Court.

Mrs. Thomas raised a laugh by asking if she might call her husband as a witness to her character.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate, rose from the body of the court and walked towards the witness-box, but the magistrate stopped him, remarking that he took it a husband was bound to give evidence in his wife's favour.

Upon Mrs. Thomas refusing to be bound she was cheered by a crowd of women at the back of the court.

EXAMPLE TO POOR PRISONERS.

At the luncheon adjournment the five defendants were again brought before the Court. The magistrate, addressing them, said that no one knew the amount of harm that was done by people who set an example of lawlessness in this way. Poor prisoners who had not had the advantage of the education received by these defendants, were continually pleading, in excuse for their acts, that they were starving, and pointed to the example set by others who broke the law merely to put forward their views.

Mr. Harben said that he had done everything he could in a constitutional way for the last three years to protest against the forcible feeding of women in prison.

The Magistrate: Other people interested in public matters have had to wait 10,15, or 20 years for reforms. They will come in time, but you must be patient.

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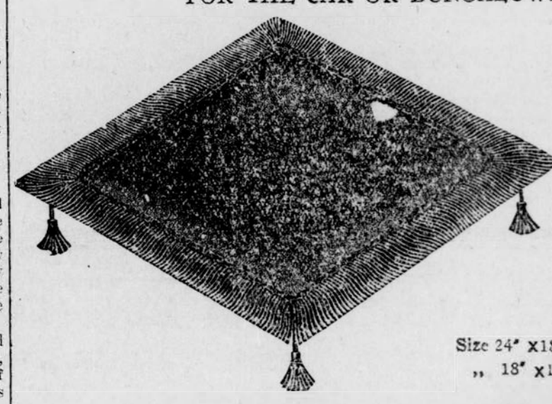

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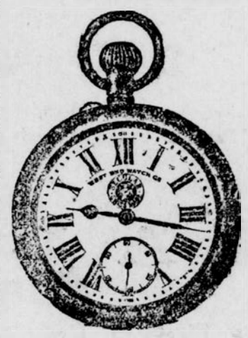

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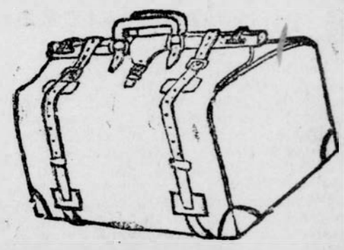

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